PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,713.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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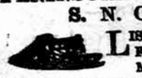
NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-52 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th May	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9031
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	.....	
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA .	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,582	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badenich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
† AUSTRIA	7,568	B. Gobol	29th May 1909

† Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	26th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Cawasjee House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for the purity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied. Chanchia, No. 4.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LINGA	2,171	Mon 10th May	11 a.m. P D & Co
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 6th May	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvis.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 7th May	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 16th May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,150 tons, sailing on or about 8th May,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Assam, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
4th May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,360	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	6,147	Magnon	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,685	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Rates.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon ..	21st May 1909.
NERA	5,685	Martin ..	13th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Meganzini ..	18th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Meganzini ..	15th July 100

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 825; 2nd Class Rs. 550 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and one break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the American Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Bolsto	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	C. Dini	17th June 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Bolsto	17th July 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeths to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For *Your* Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Messrs. E. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are intended to be an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON, E.C. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON"

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Asakusa-Hisai	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Mungtien (Manchuria)	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	
Kobe	Osaka	
London	Port Arthur	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHAITTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motila), Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent, and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollyguncj Calcutta

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable to the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 1, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, whereat travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Retiring Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Colombo.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Bombaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines)	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Rules and Forms for opening Accounts can be had on application.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

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NOTICE.

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HORMUSJEE EDULJEE DAWUR & SONS.
26th April 1909.

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NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8 Forbes Street Fort, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of May 1909, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard time), to confirm the Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 15th day of April, 1909.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., Limited,
A. G. DOVEY, Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1909.

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All that piece or parcel of Fasendari land containing by admeasurement 104 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 3438, and Street Nos. 21-22, and all which premises are situate at and on the western side of Jail Road South, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Jail Road South, on or towards the West, North and South by the properties of the said Damji Somji and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 22, Gilder Road, behind the Byculla Club, next to Messrs. Gahagan's workshop, the valuable and substantial made teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored side-board, dinner waggon, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawingroom suite, of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, Taj cabinets, corner cabinets, pier glasses with marble-topped pier tables, single and double iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes presses, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing, washhand tables, handsome sweet-toned ebonized grand upright pianoforte by Schnlhoff and Son of New York, windproof lamps, glassware and crockeryware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE landed property at Lower Mahim near Antonio D'Silva School at Dadar.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1909, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Joseph Fyazali Murzelle under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the indenture of the mortgage, dated March 1906, the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground or cart of the Mahim Pension and Tax tenure with the cocoanut and other trees and also with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Mahim Woods called or known by the name of "Ramparao" and Jalarao Malasai—and containing by admeasurement 9258 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 343, New No. 4078, Old Survey No. 357 and New Survey 1450 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward G. No. 4461 and 4464 and Street No. 321, and 324 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the carte formerly of Rustomji Ruttanji Wadia, Gulam Hussein Cassum and now of the Anglo-Portuguese school and partly by the cart of Atmaram Balaji Tailor, on or towards the West partly by the cart of Domingos Valles and Francis Valles and partly by the property of Pedro Pascoal Murzello and beyond that by the public road, on or towards the North by the cart of Domingos Valles, and Francis Valles and on or towards the South by the Portuguese Church Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office on the Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 5TH MAY, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Grange," 4A Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, and open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated wares, sliding dining table, arms and without armchairs, large mirror back side board and dumbwaiters, table, hanging wall and hall lamps by Ditmar, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, artistic made cabinets and chiffoniers, marble top octagon and round tables, office tables with drawers, glass door book presses, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, marble top dressing and washhand tables, Chesterfield sofas, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest-of drawers, cloth presses, rich curtains, one large foe chest, rich engravings in frames, etc., etc. The property of Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Logan and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 chestnut Australian mare, goes well in harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr. D. Gostling, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Action, at Palki Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome plain and carved B. P. Household furniture, a first rate Mahogany three-quarter size slate Billiard table by "Thurston" with lamps, cues, etc., complete, first-rate pictures and oleograph, clothes presses, almirahs, single and double bedsteads, one large and one small iron safes, hanging and table lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 5TH MAY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street Nos. 294, 302; 270-284; 264-268, 67; 116, 116A Carnac Road.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and other sundry goods, &c., &c.

1 case prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 case coloured doria.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Choonila Girdhur.
4 cases mercerised dyed warps 2/100.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

Under instruction from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th May, 1909, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge:—
A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and quantity of sweepings, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 5TH MAY, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of white peice-goods, advertised to take place to-day on account and at the risk of Lukhmidas Lalji, Gauri Shanker Girdhar and Karsandas Kalidasji, is POSTPONED.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—
On account of the concerned,
1 second-hand Chubb's safe, 32 by 24 by 22.
1 country-made safe, 38 by 24 by 24, very superior, fitted with iron bands and 5-8 plate.
50 pieces silver plated electric table lamps.
50 dozen sin tea spoons.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Jina Visram.

F	F		
7237			
&	G	3/5	} 5 cases shirting.
7449		1/2	

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance should be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the date of sale.

SALE OF 37 BALES COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, by order Sha Deokaran Mulji and on account and at the risk of the following purchaser, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th day of May 1909, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at the shop of Sha Deokaran Mulji, Gaumukh Lane, Mulji Jetha Market, the following:—
On account and at the risk of Thaker Mad howji Thakersey.
18 bales each 60 pieces by 24 yards; fancy dhoti No. 5924, made of Madhawji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
On account and at the risk of Sha Manilal Nagindas.
19 bales each 50 pieces by 40 yards twill check, No. 1334, made of the same mills as above.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Duncan Road, Out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on FRIDAY, the 7th day of May, 1909, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time), at the premises under instructions from and by the order of the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of April 1906 and made between the Mortgagor, Mr. Sorabji Merwanji Todywalla, of the one part and the Mortgagee, Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land (together with the messuages, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon) situate lying and being at the Western side of Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2413 and 2524, New No. 9457, Old Survey Nos. 1 and 2 and New Survey No. 5565 and bounded on the East by the said Duncan Road, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by Bapty Road and on the South by the property of Ratanbai widow of Rowji Tejasey and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7401 and Street No. 946 to 946, Duncan Road and No. 977 Bapty Road and No. 20, Umarkhady Road and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola & Co., Attorneys, for the mortgagees, at their office, at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT WORLI, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY, IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 397 of 1902.
Ramchander Waman.....Plaintiff.
v/s.
Wasudeo Waman and Others.....Defendants.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuit to the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit on the 26th day of March, 1903, Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immovable properties on the respective dates and time mentioned against each lot:—Sale on MONDAY, the 10th day of May, 1909, at 4 P.M. (S. T.).

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Goacha Bhag, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 2/3059, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the melcay of Wasudeo Waman and on or towards the West by the land of Anton Kineee.

LOT NO. 2.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 1 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Pandurang Bhicajivalla Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-3194.

LOT NO. 3.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 2 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Ganpat Appajiche Ghar Khalcha Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7-3194, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and East by the land of Bhawooram Raghoba, on or towards the South by the land of Varjivandas Madhawdas and on or towards the West by the property of Ganpat Appaji.

LOT No. 4.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 3 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Dastalai, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurment five hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 4-3180, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the land of Narayen Govindji and partly by the land of Sir Mangaldas Natheobhoy, on or towards the South by the land of Kasinath Dhuru, on or towards the East by the land of Janardhan Gopal, and on or towards the West partly by the land of Kasinath Dhuru and partly by the land of Narayan Govindji.

LOT. No. 5.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above Lot No. 4 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground being the Batty field known as the Madhoo Sindhe Walli Chir, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-3171, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the land next hereinafter described and on or towards the South by the land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy.

LOT NO. 6.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above lot No. 5 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground being the Batty field known as the Bhasker Patlawalla Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and righty-two square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5-3100, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Raghunath Damoder, on or towards the East by the land of Bhasker Juzgunath, on or towards the South by the land of Janardhan Gopal, and on or towards the West partly by the land hereinabove described and partly by the land of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

LOT NO. 7.

Sale on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1909 at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Babul Ganeshwalla Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and fifty-one and a half square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 1-3093, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Khushal Sadashiv, on or towards the South by the land of Khushal Juggunnath, on or towards the East by the Collector's Kharee, and on or towards the West by the moiety of Wasudeo Waman.

LOT NO. 8.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above lot No. 7 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, being the Batty field known as the Pilachi Top, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand and four hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-3116 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Khushal Sadashiv, and on or towards the East, South and West by the Collector's Khares.

LOT NO. 9.

Will be put up for sale on the same day immediately after the above lot No. 8 is sold.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground being the Batty field known as the Maracha Khachar, situate at Worli, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3-3103 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 3, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 4, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 3/16	3/16	
do. Rentes	97 1/2		1/4
do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/2	1/4	
do. Govt Securities....	63 1/16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3/8	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 7/16	1/8	
do. in New York ...	52 7/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris....	25·15 1/2		unchgd
do. do. Berlin....	20·46	1/2	
do. do. New York.	4·87 5/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2 o/o		Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	15/16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight....	1 1/2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4		1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	7/8		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.
* Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—7s. 9 5-8d. unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Fair demand, Steady
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	100
Imports	Nil
Mid-Americans	5·58+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 5-16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·45	5·50	5·53	5·49	5·45
—02	—02	—02	—04	—04
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·42	5·40	5·40	5·39	
—06	—06	—05	—06	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	11,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	6,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000 "
Do to Continent	16,000 "

Spot Cotton—10·93 unchgd

Futures—Month of July 10·43+03 } Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on improved financial conditions & Wall Street demand.
Do. Oct. 10·24 unchgd }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 1-4 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July ... 10·55+03
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·19+01
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 3/4 June-July—London—Done and buyers.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,950,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 May sellers, firmer.
Barletto Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—43 1-2 May Sellers, firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—43 1-4 April-May—Sellers, firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 45 1-2 May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 1-2 May.-June—H. A. & D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 41 1-4—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—43 7-8—May-Ju n Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 4½d. Sellers.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sales opened to-day with fair damand.
Sheep skins Madras fair 1-2d. lower.
Sheep skins Madras good 1-2d. lower.
Sheep skins Bombay ordinary 1-2d. to 1d. lower.

Arrivals :—
Olympia."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [4TH MAY, 1909.

IM PORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
Boxes Gold Bullion	1,51,464	Freemantle	National Bank.
Box Gold Bullion	77,024	Melbourne	Mercantile Bank
175 Bars Silver...	3,30,166	Shanghai	H'kong and S'ghai Bank
2 Bundles Rupees	2,700	Muscat	C Vadilal

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 1st & 2nd May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	34	38,262
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	28	32,770

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 29th April
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened firm at 1s. 3 31-32d. for telegraphic and demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Private bills were offered at that rate which, taken with stronger advices from Calcutta, caused the quotation here to go to 1s. 4 1-8d 3 months' sight, at which little has been done. There is a small enquiry for remittance at 1s. 4d. T. T. but it is doubtful if the rate has been available. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 31-32 to 1-4d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight,...	124 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	178 1-2

Government Paper :—
The market opened to-day at 94 1-2 for cash and 94 9-16 for the settlement. There has not been much doing, and on some small lots being offered by the dealers quotations fell 1-16 both for ready and forward delivery. Calcutta market is advised as 94 1-2.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·7
1st Settlement	„	94 8

Bullion:—
On Monday the price of Bar Silver in London rose 1-16 to 24 3 8 for cash and 1-8 to 24 7-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 higher at 52 7-8. Locally the market opened at 62 3-8 ex-duty but there has been a Bazaar enquiry and the quotation has advanced to 62 3-4. Forward rates are also firmer and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	15	0

EARLIEST NOVELTIES

expressed in the form of

Ash Trays, Blotters, Butter Dishes, Cigarette Cases, Card Cases, Flower Pots, Hat Pin Stands, Inkstands
Letter Cases, Money Boxes, Pin Cushions, Smokers Sets, Shaving Mirrors, Teapots, Trays, Vases

Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.

Call to-day

AT

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.,

59, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
There was a distinctly steadier tone in our market on opening this morning, and prices were quoted about Re. 1 higher all round. Although there is not much business doing in contracts for May, the position appears to be gaining strength, and Khanghaum Akola, for which there is some enquiry, is firm. At the close the market is steady at the undermentioned quotations.
For ready cotton there was a fair demand at Colaba and holders were asking an advance. The demand was chiefly from Mills. Sales are reported as 7,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	262-3	May.
Good M. G. Broach	255	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	248	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	245	„
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola ...	241	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	241	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	235	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	230	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	235	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	230	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	193 1-2	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns H. G.	236	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	255	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	10,000 Bales.
Total Imports	19,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·43	5·52	5·55	5·51
+03	+03	+02	—02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jany.-Feb.
5·48	5·44	5·41	5·41	5·40
+02	+02	+01	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
Rates are steady and there is a moderate business doing as under :—

Ready	Rs.	7 13	0 B. T.
May ... ... —	„	8 4	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is firm with a fair demand.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 0	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	„	7 11	6 B. T.
Ready „ Cawnpore...	Rs.	7 9	0 B. T.
Brown Delhi May... ...	„	7 10	6 R. T.

Poppyseed :—
The market is firm with business passing.

We quote :—

May	Rs.	9 11	0 R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	20 8	0
May	Rs.	6 2	0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Steadier.

Mowraseed :—
July-Aug. ... ... Rs. 6 5 0 R.T.
Tone—steady.

WHEAT—
The market is firm with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

White Delhi, May	Rs.	6 3	6 R.T.
White Pesi, 85 p. c. May	„	6 7	0 „
Soft Red Ready		42 0	0 per candy

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,420
India	76
Indian Specie Bank	57

Mills :—

Century	280
David	442 1-2
Finlay Mills	240
Manockji Petit	3,200 June
Phœnix	981
Fazulbhai Mills	240 C. D.

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference.	151
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	345
Colaba Land and Mill	1,090
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16
Treacher and Co	645

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Tapti-Valley	432 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	10,206 bales.
Wheat	54,295 cwts.
Linseed	24,628 „
Rapeseed	17,790 „
Gingellyseed	578 „
Poppyseed...	26,478 „
Groundnuts	788 „
Castorseed	18,508 „
Rice	5,091 „
Myrabollams	2,230 „
Cottonseed...	28,982 „
Mowraseed...	67 „
Gram	5,989 „
Joowar	1,485 „
Maize	Nil „

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Returns for April.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 4.

The following are the returns for last month :—
Mysore West.—2,496 tons tailings cyanided yielded 219 ozs gold.
Balaghat.—3,050 tons ore crushed yielded 1,361 ozs gold; 4,550 tons tailings cyanided yielded 268 ozs, making a total of 1,629 ozs compared with 1,645 ozs in March and 1,779 ozs, in February.
Ooregum.—10,505 tons ore crushed yielded 6,051 ozs gold; 9,369 tons tailings cyanided 1,125 ozs, making a total yield of 7,176 ozs, compared with 7,427 ozs in March and 7,073 ozs in February.
Nundydroog.—8,000 tons ore crushed yielded 6,280 ozs gold; 7,290 tons tailings cyanided 734 ozs, making a total yield of 7,014 ozs, compared with 6,450 ozs. in March and 1,289 ozs. in February.
Mysore.—19,500 tons ore crushed yielded 16,905 ozs gold; 15,768 tons tailings cyanided 2,112 ozs, making a total yield of 19,017 ozs, compared with 19,486 ozs in March and 18,088 ozs in February.
Champion Reef.—14,100 tons ore crushed yielded 7,122 ozs gold; 20,903 tons tailings cyanided 2,421 ozs, making a total yield of 9,543 ozs, compared with 9,555 ozs in March and 8,712 ozs in February.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

There is no change in Bank D. D. or Government Papers.
In coal shares, Gopalichuck is quoted at 13 3-4, Kossoonda and Nyadees at 39 1-4 and Standards at 17.
In jute Baranagore (ordinary) rule at 59 and Reliance (preference) at 107 1-2. In tea, Bissonath (fully paid) stood at 100.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	1,140	
Bangalore Bank...	Sellers	120	

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk ...	Sellers	110	
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	Sellers	1,000	
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July ...		103	
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...		1,025	
Bo. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...		1,000	
Carnatic		525	
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913		1,000	
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving & Shares	Seller	150	
Do. do ... B. Shares (75 paid) ...		100	
Do. do 6 per cent. Debentures	Sellers	500	
Coral	Buyer	150	
Jamalamudugu Press		400	
Madras United S. W. & M. ...		2,800	
Do. Do.		700	
Madura	Sellers	125	
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	nom.	200	
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)		550	
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		104	
Tinnevelly Mills Coy.		500	
Tinnevelly Cotton Press	Seller	130	
Tirupur Press		450	

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments		13	
Burmah Oil Coy.	£5	3s.	9d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	Seller	100	
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	Seller	98	
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.) ...	Sellers.		
Ditto 7 o/o 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	Sellers	900	
Ditto ditto (1909) ...		1,000	
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares		Par.	
Do. 5 ditto B. „ „		Par.	
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s.	6d.	
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	Sellers	£91	
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.		10s.	
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...		17s.	6d.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid)		110	
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	Nom	100	
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Nom	Par.	
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	Seller	150	
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	Sellers	93	
Madras Electric Tramways (Pref. Ord.)		nom£1	
Madras Electric Tramway 5 o/o Sterling Debs		£89	
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...			
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures..		£78	
Massey and Co. (Ord.)		135	
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Seller	101	
Mysore Chromium		nom.	
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)		100	
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	Seller	100	
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		100	
Otacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	Buyers	100	
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...		11½	
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ...		85	
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.		£100	
Rangoon Oil		85	
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds		£ 100	
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)		140	
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		103	
South India Industrial 8 per cent. Cum. Ref.	Buyers	55	
South Indian Railway Debentures		£121	
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...		£101	
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...		70	
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...		5½.	
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£10	12s.	6d.
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	Buyers	150	
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		107	
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...		93	
United Coffee Supply (Ord.)	No Sellers		
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)		15	
Vizianagram Mining		25s.	

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold (fully paid) ...		11s.	3d.
Balaghat (fully paid)		3s.	6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference (fully paid)		11s.	6d.
Burma Ruby Mines		7s.	6d.
Champion Reef (fully paid) ...		7s	6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (11s. paid)	Sellers	2d.	
Dharwar Gold (fully paid) ...		1s.	3d.
Dharwar Reefs (19s. paid) ...		4½d.	
Glenrock (Reconstruction) ...		3d.	
Goldfields of Dharwar		1s.	
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) (new shares)		6d.	
Hosur Gold Mines (fully paid) ...		3d.	
Hutti (Nizam's) (fully paid) ...		18s	9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)		42s.	6d.
Kempinkote (New) (fully paid) ...		4½d.	
Mysore Gold (fully paid) ...		£5	2s. 9d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)		6d.	
Mysore West (19s. paid) ...		9d.	
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...		9d.	
Nanjungud (fully paid) ...	Seller	Rs.	7-8.
Nundydroog (fully paid)...		26s.	6d.
North Anantapur (fully paid) ...		10s.	6d.
Ooregum Ordinary (fully paid) ...		19s.	3d.
Ooregum Preference (fully paid) ...		27s	6d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...		Rs	4½

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. H. P. Fitz Gerald Marriott, of Bedale, Parkstone, Dorset (only son of the late Mr. P. W. Marriott, M. D., M. R. C. P., of Mentone, and formerly of 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers), and Constance Sutcliffe, of Acacia House, Regent's Park, younger daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Sutcliffe, of Warford House, Cheshire. The late Mr. Sutcliffe was of a younger branch of Mytholmroyd, Yorkshire, and Mr. Marriott represents the Marriotts, formerly of the Leases Hall, Bedale, Yorkshire, whose eldest branch, seated at Avonbank, Worcestershire, is now extinct in the male line.

THE meeting of the Independent Labour Party provide some revealing passages. Tho other day when the President, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, casually mentionod in his address, "Law and order were greater than anarchy," a voice cried "Question"! A little later on the report says :—"A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald for his address, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., remarking that Mr. Macdonald was the biggest intellectual asset that the Socialist movement of Great Britain had to-day." Mr. Keir Hardie's competency to pronounce upon his comrade's qualifications as an "intellectual asset" does not appear to have been questioned. The I.L.P. constitute an almost childlike mutual admiration society.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HUDDLESTON—May 3, at Bedford, the wife of Lieut. Ernest W. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, of a daughter. (By cable.)

INDIA.

DEATH.

VAN SOMEREN—April 28, at Peshawar, Leslie Van Someren, of heart failure.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 11·39m., 11·35a. Low water, 5·4m., 5·27a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Cheshire Regiment vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Marine Lines.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Acquire honesty, seek humility, practise economy, love fidelity."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 5th. Full Moon, 5h, 37·8m. p.m.; May 13th, Last Quarter, 10h. 15·3m. a.m.; May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12·0m. p.m.; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57·8m. a.m.; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m.; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m.; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 6.—Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races (Last.) Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4-30 p.m. The Cathedral Organ Recital, 6-30 p.m. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Gloucester Regiment vs. Northampton Regiment, Marine Lines. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 0-11m., 11-58a. Low water, 5-33m., 6-2a.
Friday, May 7.—P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with English mails of 23rd April, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 2 m. High water, 0-45a. Low water, 6·3m., 6·37a.
Saturday, May 8.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Semi-final round, Marine Lines. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 0·31m., 1·22a. Low water, 6·34m., 7·13a.
Sunday, May 9.—4th Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 1·7m., 2·2a. Low water, 7·6m., 7·52a.
Monday, May 10.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Semi-final round. Marine Lines. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 1·46m., 2·47a. Low water, 7·41m., 8·38a.
Tuesday, May 11.—Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 2·30m., 3·40h. Low water, 8 22m., 9·42a.

"INDIA HOUSE" IN NEW YORK CLOSED.—A correspondent states that the "India House" opened in New York has had to be closed for want of sufficient funds for its current expenses.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT ON A VISIT TO JAPAN.—It is stated that Sir Dinshaw M. Petit of Bombay, who is now on a pleasure-trip in Europe, will, on the return voyage, visit America and also Japan, in which latter country he will make a close inspection of the public institutions and industries.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Takasaki Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m., to-morrow, Thursday. Parcel mail for Japan close at 5-30 p.m., to-day at the new G. P. O., Bombay.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during April was 3,274, the daily average being 109.1. New Admissions 796, Parsees 381, Hindoos 1,830, Mahomedans 772, Christians 291. One hundred and three children were vaccinated this month.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MERRALLY'S DISPENSARY.—During April the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,710. Among them the number of new admissions was 399; classified as stated below :—Men 120, women 129, children 150. The average daily attendance was 57.

FIRE IN A GODOWN.—A fire broke out on Monday night in a godown where gunny bags and other sundry stores were kept. It was a one-storeyed house situated in Dongree Street, Mandvi. The fire was extinguished by the Brigade within about half an hour of the alarm being given. The damage is estimated at Rs. 4,000. The origin is not known.

A LIFE OF MR. GHANDY, BARRISTER.—A life of Mr. Ghandy, Barrister, the champion of his Indian countrymen in South Africa, has been written by the Rev. Mr. Dawk, of Johannesburg, and will be printed and published in London, under the supervision of Mr. Nasarwanji Manockji Cooper, at an early date. Mr. Cooper is also to publish a Gujerati translation of the book. The proceeds of sale of the books will be made over to the fund raised to fight the cause of the natives of India in South Africa.

A COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND FACULTY IN BOMBAY.—At the last Convocation of the Bombay University H. E. the Governor announced an expected donation of two lakhs of rupees for the formation of a Commercial College and Faculty in Bombay. It is now stated that the anonymous donor is Sir Jacob Sassoon, upon whom a Baronetcy has since been conferred by the King-Emperor.

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.—An organ recital arranged by Mr. Edgar Faulkner will be given at the Bombay Cathedral, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, when Miss Nancy Shepherd, Master Cyril McClumpha, Mr. G. F. Hill and Mr. Edgar Faulkner will also appear as soloists. Mr. Clement Robinson will be the accompanist, Mr. Faulkner's recitals at the Cathedral are such well-established events amongst the musical public of Bombay that there are likely to be few vacant seats in the building. The recital will commence at 6-30.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday at the J.J. Hospital Mr. Lambert, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry touching the death of a Hindu, name unknown. Deceased was a deaf mute and blind. He was a mendicant and on the 22nd ultimo he attempted to cross the tram line at Ripon Road. The driver of a car seeing him coming towards the car, stopped it, but the deceased rushed up to the car and fell down. He was seriously hurt and was removed to the hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries on Monday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel B. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B, B, & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, at the Victoria Gardens, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

Fan'are March Militaire ...	Lehnkardt
Overture ...	French Comedy ... Keler Bela
Selection ...	Nelly Neil ... Ivan Caryll
Valse Espagnol ...	La Morena ... Fetras
Selection of Plantation Songs ...	Clutsam
Garotte ...	Les Cloches de St Malo ... Rimmer
Moonlight Serenade ...	Neil Moret

THE SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.—The annual general meeting of this Association, established in 1902 for helping the poor and deserving students of the Saraswat Brahmin community, was held in the hall of the Aryan Medical school in Girgaum on Saturday last, Mr. B. V. Nerurkar B.A., LL.B., presiding. Nearly 125 members were present. Mr. G. M. Thenge B. A., the Honorary Secretary, presented the seventh annual report which showed that the year under report was one of progress. During the year Mr. Narayan Dhondoba Diwadkar gave a donation of Rs 500, to the Mandali, of which he has become a patron. Seventeen new Life members each paying Rs. 100, were enrolled bringing the number of Life-members to 28. The number of ordinary members has increased from 383 to 828 and the total net receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,172 against Rs. 3,364 in the previous year. In all 31 students were helped during the year of whom 7 were College students (including 1 Medical and 1 Agricultural) 4 Technical and Art students, 18 High School students and 2 Primary School students. After the adoption of the report, the new Managing Committee was elected with Dr. A. N. Sambare L. M. & S., as Chairman, Mr. P. K. Telang M.A., LL.B., as Vice-Chairman, Messrs. Thenge and Mitra as Secretaries and Mr. S. A. Kanvinde as Treasurer. Mr. S. N. Pandit, Barrister-at-Law, Rajkot, who has all along helped the Mandali very liberally, and materially helped its progress, was unanimously elected Patron of the Mandali. Donations of Rs. 500 and 100 have been promised by Dr. R. Row M.D., D.Sc., and Mr. K. B. Wagle M.A., Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, Calcutta, respectively both of whom have expressed their hearty sympathy with the objects of the Mandali. The President delivered an address in which he eulogised the work of the Mandali and exhorted the members of the community to help it with all their might for the sake of their own advancement. After a hearty vote of thanks to the President and the Board of the Aryan Medical school for lending the use of their hall, the proceedings terminated.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Local rain has fallen in Assam, Deltaic Bengal and the Coast of Burma, while in the South of the Peninsula rain has been heavier and more general. Shillong reports one inch; Silchar, one and a half; Calcutta, three quarters; Madras, three; Cuddalore, three quarters; Trichinopoly and Negapatam, one and a half; Pamban and Kodaikanal, one; Trivandrum, two.
Temperature is low over Northern India and in the region of yesterday's rainfall in the South Peninsula; elsewhere it is approximately normal.
Areas of unsettled weather exist off both the Coasts of the South of the Peninsula.
Forecast.—Rain is probable in the South of the Peninsula and a few showers in Burma, North-east India and the central parts of the country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is normal or slightly below the average. Maximum temperature has continued to rise but remains generally in defect while night temperature is very low, the greatest deficiency being 15° at Sirsa.
The United Provinces.—Skies continue clear and humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature both during day and night remains generally in defect.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear and the air in Sind is drier than usual while it contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature both maximum and manimum is in defect in Upper Sind and Rajputana and nearly normal over the remaining division.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Veraval; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is normal in Cutch and below it in other places. Maximum is 5° to 11° above the average at Veraval and Surat while minimum is 9° below it.
The Central Provinces.—Amraoti has had 0·21 inch of rain and skies are lightly or moderately clouded everywhere except in the east. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect during night at Amraoti.
The Konkan.—Mormugao and Karwar report 0·37 inch and 0·27 inch of rain respectively. Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately clouded along the coast. The moisture in the air has increased and is in excess in the rainfall area but is normal elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·22 inch of rain and skies are moderately or heavily clouded almost everywhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day and night at Ahmednagar.
General Remarks.—Pressure on the West Cosst and in Ceylon is still relatively low and the rainfall in the Peninsula has been general; the chief amounts being 2·73 inches at Madras, 1·42 inches at Negapatam, 1·30 inches at Trichinopoly and 0·50 inch at Calicut.
Weather to the south of Latitude 18° is in unsettled condition and thunder-storms with local rain are likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist Bombay.

SOME few replies on the proposed Patents Bill are still awaited by the Government of India from Local Administrations. The Bill will be submitted to the Secretary of State and will be introduced in the next cold weather session of the Legislative Council.

Light Pastry and Pie Crust

are assured at every baking if Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' be the raising ingredient used. One part to eight of ordinary flour—these are the right proportions—and the results are satisfactory every time. Baking becomes a pleasure with the aid of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The SURE Raising Powder.
Recipes with every tin.

HIGH COURT.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At a vacation sitting of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided and disposed of several short causes and urgent miscellaneous business.

CONTRACTS FOR SALE OF COTTON.

In a suit filed

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru, 2,919 tons, Captain M. Winckler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama &c., with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain R. S. Butler, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bushire &c., via Karachi and Coast port with a general cargo, 17 cases opium and 126 deck passengers.

The steamer Zinnia, 2,338 tons, Captain J. R. Clarke, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The steamer Yola, 2,246 tons, Captain D. P. Purdon, will sail to-day for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosarpine Comdr ..Leatham .....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. T. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W C Taylor .....Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr C F Hickman. Survey St

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Britannia....1970 Davidson.Mauritius...8-5.B&S NCo
2 Castalia.....401 Hamilton .....Liverpool.....15-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 Kt of the Thistle...4236 Baker Genoa 8 5 K N & Co
4 Clan Graham ...3288 Elliott ..Havre 8-5 F M & Co
7 Clan MacMillan..2804 Cowie .....N F F Muir & Co
8 King Robert...2514 Dover Rangoon 6 5 K N & Co
10 & 11 Caledonia...3529 Daniel ..London 8-5P & O Co
13 Devanha 4785 Hayward Shanghai 26-5P &O S N Co
14 Dwarka...759 Elton.....Basreh...6-5...M M & Co
15 Dido.....3127 Runter ...Hull 11-5 ...F Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Takasaki Maru	2943	Mocker	Kobe	6-5	N Y Kaisha
B Trafford Hall	3437	Hold	L'pool	12-5	K N & Co
C & R City of Madras	3043	McFee	...	....Karachi	12-5 K Nixon& Co
D&E Planet Neptune	2821	Plice	Dunkirk	15-5	F Muir& Co
F Yola	2246	Pardon	Brazil	...5-5	T Morrison & Co
K Hilligien	.....	2772	Pillford	.....	8-5 Philocialphia T Morrison & Co
M Delhi	4784	Gordon	...Shanghai	...12-5P	& O S N Co
N Red Cross	1832	Greenburn.	Dunkirk	7-5	Ralli Bros
N F Islami	.....	1604	Hannah	.....	B &P S NCo
O Glenelg	2669	Hart	Rotterdam	...5-5	W & A G & Co
P Reichenfels	...	2936	Gronan	...Hamburg via Karachi 5-5	W & A Graham & Co
Q Rahmani	...	1873	Geddie	...Jeddah	...8-5	B & P S N Co
Offside D & E					
Clan Mackintosh		3043	Lemox	.....	Chittagong 5-5 F Muir & Co

M W D D

Pasha .....3839 White...Rangoon...7-5 T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Courland.....740 Ebrahim .....N F Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Colombo Maru...	Winckler.....	Y'hama, Mar. 27
	Bulimba	Butler	Bushire, Apr. 21

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Zinnia	Clarke	Calcutta.

The steamer Yola-Purdon for Philadelphia obtained her portclearance on Tuesday.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Abouker for Antwerp, &c.
,, Hillglen for Philadelphia.
,, Clan Macmillan for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florie and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Colombo on the 4th instant and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—66 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 31 bales wool, Sharif Bhimjee; 1,031 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 1,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 4,653 cwts wheat, Sounday and Co ; 2,050 cwts kurdee, coke, Glade and Co.

Trafford Hall s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 10,026 cwts wheat, Sounday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—8 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 136 cwts sandal wood chips, Sorabjee Nowroji and Co ; 14 bales hide, R M Korka; 25 bales hemp, G Madhowjee and Co ; 100 cwts Turmeric, P C Setna; 14 cwts condiments H Manchery and tons, 30 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 66 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co ; 147 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 27 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 10 bales skins, R Moloobhoy; 6 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 10 bales carpet, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—10,080 cwts wheat, Sonday and Co ; 9,740 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Gleneleg s—110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 375 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee ; 2,404 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, T Memraj.

FOR GHENT.

Dido s—220 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Graham s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Morice and Co ; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee ; 411 cwts gum, G Coovarjee ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld ; 575 bales hemp, cotton fly and waste, K Visram and Co.

FOR BRAZIL.

Yola s—4 cows, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Planet Neptune s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Abouker s—1,500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—165 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 620 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 5 pots rosa oil, Bauer Krause ; 15 cwts guts A D Meyer ; 890 bales cotton, 4,200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Wellington s—2,000 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 990 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

City of Madras s—200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—100 bales cotton, E Spioner and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, A Blaschock and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—90 casks skins, Max Klein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—105 cwts gum, R Damji and Co ; 7 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—10 cwts mica, Cox and Co.
Dido s—5 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—200 bales twist, C Bomonjie and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—360 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 250 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s.—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 17 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha

Delhi s.—700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 600 bales Cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s.—540 bales cotton, the M B. Kaisha.
Takasaki Maru s.—248 bales cotton, the M. B. Kaisha.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1909.

THE FRONTIERS OF BALUCHISTAN.

The literature on the subject of Baluchistan, and beyond, has been enriched by the addition of a volume by Mr. G. P. Tate of the Indian Survey Department, to which Sir Henry McMahon has contributed an introduction. Sir Henry thinks that to lovers of Nature a desert ever presents peculiar fascination and those who have once come under its spell can seldom free themselves from the longing to leave the crowded highways of civilisation and return again to the untrodden regions of the silent wilderness. In his "Frontiers of Baluchistan" Mr. Tate furnishes us with many choice sketches of the desert and desert life painted in life-like colours, and with a fidelity such as none but a true child of the desert can attain to. While one portion of the work deals with the vast desert which lies between Quetta and Persia, a wilderness which Nature appears from time immemorial to have determined should never be anything else, the other and larger portion describes that strangely interesting country of Seistan, which Nature has bounteously endowed with every gift of water and soil and which has become a desert by man's own handiwork and folly. "The vast ruins, which everywhere, in the latter region testify to a past prosperity and civilised population, both long since gone," writes Sir Henry McMahon, "give to the silence of the barren wilderness in which they stand a sadness which can be but inadequately expressed in words." But Mr. Tate might have done more than treat of these two subjects. He might have given something of the incidents which marked the history of the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission and of the Seistan Arbitration Mission, with which as Survey Officer, Mr. Tate traversed the portions of the country dealt with in the book. But he felt himself debarred from touching upon it. Probably, however, in a later edition this want may be supplied. Mr. Tate remembers the days when life in the small frontier cantonments was full of incident, as the homes of the warlike and independent border clans in some cases lay within easy reach of our military settlements, and at times when a spirit of unrest was abroad it was unsafe to go unarmed. "Once on the frontier, always on the frontier", was a saying that used to be current in Anglo-Indian society and it was fulfilled in Mr. Tate's case.

In the course of his work Mr. Tate describes the ruins of Nad Ali, called by the natives the city of Kai Khasrau, the third monarch of the Kaianian race, whom some have identified with Cyrus, of the Grecian writers, who ascended the throne of Persia about 558 B.C. The descendants of Kai Khasrau still exist in the country, but they have in these times fallen upon evil days and exist in penury and obscurity in the land over which their forefathers ruled as sovereign princes for many centuries. The ruins are situated about six miles below the bifurcation of the Helmand and about half a mile from the right bank of the Siksar branch of the river. Before the Helmand set in this direction the ruins extended over a much greater area. But when the river sought a course right through the ruins, as it did within the memory of men still living, the sandhills dissolved at the first touch of its waters and the time-worn fragments of walls were swept away and their foundations buried under an accumulation of silt which before very long forced the river to seek yet another new outlet for its flood waters. The forces of Nature, however, are not the only destructive agency at work. For many years, Mr. Tate tells us, the ruins of Nad Ali have been exploited by an enterprising person who has obtained the monopoly for the manufacture of saltpetre, which is extracted in great quantities from the ancient site. Under the attacks of this person and his agents the ruins are fast disappearing; deep pits are taking the place of tumuli of bricks and the ruins are also the quarry from which the people of the country-side obtain building materials. The process of destruction has thus made great strides in the last thirty years. When the Delimitation Committee was encamped at Nad Ali the only vestige of the past splendour of the inner city, besides the quantities of baked bricks and fragments of porcelain and earthenware, was the fragment of one of the minarets of the Cathedral masjid. It now stands about twenty feet above the debris that is strewn round it. The uses it served when intact and when the building of which it formed a part was thronged with worshippers are no longer known to the people, who call it the Koshk-i-Dukhtar, or Maiden's Bower. But, says Mr. Tate, it was in fact never anybody's bower and the worthy mullahs who chanted the call to prayer from its balcony would have been scandalised at the very idea.

We learn much of the character of our neighbours from Mr. Tate. Both women and men are addicted to the use of opium and are said to administer it to their babies in order to soothe them. The upper classes have nothing to occupy their minds or to fill their leisure. From them there are but the petty intrigues at the small court of the Deputy Governor or the Persian Resident. The remainder of their time is passed under the influence of opium. That the lower orders, the Kuls, should use it, is not surprising, exposed as they are to the effects of damp and miasma from the irrigated lands on which they work. Their poverty, however, preserves them from overindulgence, as the very narrow margin of profit that is left to them is only earned by unremitting toil. The native of Seistan is by nature a peddler. He is always ready for a deal and will barter fowls for fuel, boots for melons or grain for either. Previous to the Mission of 1903 a large proportion of the people had never even handled silver money. The cause of the Seistanis' restricted commercial development is traced, in part at any rate, to the conditions of anarchy which prevailed before the Persian Government intervened, which acted most disastrously on the prosperity of the country. Their priests are the most affluent of the community, yet the Seistanis are by no means fanatical in religious matters. Portions of the same tribe are in many cases settled on both sides of the boundary and those who are subjects of Persia conform to the State Church and are Shiahs, while their brethren as Afghan subjects profess the Sunni doctrines. Education is confined almost entirely to the male population. A girl may only be educated to a very modified extent. She may be taught to read, but writing is a forbidden accomplishment and it is regarded as one that may be the cause of untold mischief. For centuries the fortunes of Seistan have been on the down grade and to-day the sole surviving manufactures are those absolutely necessary to meet the daily wants of the impoverished population. Pottery only of the commonest description is made and the workmanship is of the worst. Such weaving as is done is also most slovenly in character. There may be a rennaissance in Seistan as the result of the opening of the country to trade, but it will be very slow in development.

THE SPLIT IN THE LABOUR PARTY.

The Annual Conference of that branch of the Socialist family styling itself the Independent Labour party terminated this year in a squabble and the resignation of four of the Administrative Council, amongst them being Mr. Keir Hardie. This disruption in the ranks of the party affords another instance of the incompetency of these people to control their own affairs while they aim at managing those of the rest of the community and reorganising society on their own lines. Meanwhile, while they squabble amongst themselves, the work of regeneration must stand aside. The storm that burst over the assembly at Edinburgh had been brewing for some time past, owing to the vagaries of Mr. Victor Grayson, whose sense of self-importance had led him into displaying a spirit of independence that brought upon him the displeasure of Mr. Keir Hardie and his colleagues. Mr. Grayson is paid from the party funds, a "very trivial point" in his opinion, but the leaders of the party considered that they were therefore justified in demanding that he should at least conform to the conditions of the constitution of the party. This Mr. Grayson practically refused to do, on the plea that he had other pledges than those to the Labour party. He was pledged to humanity, he said, and it would be nothing less than "complete self surrender" to comply with the demands of the Council. Mr. Keir Hardie pointed out that all he was asked to surrender was his own self-importance, but Mr. Grayson refused to surrender anything. At Edinburgh he listened, more amused than concerned, to the indictment of his independent conduct in Parliament, sitting in the body of the hall and declining to appear on the same platform with Mr. Keir Hardie. The Council considered it incumbent upon it to take notice of the conduct of this recalcitrant member of the party in their annual report, expressing its opinion in terms that implied censure. The adoption of such disciplinary measures did not appear acceptable to the delegates present, who referred the report back to the Council for reconsideration.

This action was regarded by the Council as condoning Mr. Grayson's many offences, not the least heinous of which was to cast reflections on the conduct of the leaders for whom he does not appear to retain the reverence expected from him. Mr. Keir Hardie and his friends thereupon tendered their resignation, a step Mr. Keir Hardie has the audacity to declare was not influenced by the Grayson episode but by the "movement of irreconcilability which has grown up inside the party." Mr. Grayson expressed his astonishment at what he terms the "attitude of puerility" adopted by the leaders, who, he declares, never intended that their resignation should be taken seriously. However Mr. Grayson will continue to draw his salary from the party as long as the present Parliament lasts, and will also no doubt continue to oppose the "old gang" at the same time. Socialism is not really acceptable to the intelligence of the British workman of the independent and sturdy class, who, although he may desire equality of opportunity, realises the deadening effect of equality of reward where there never can be such a thing as equality of service. Socialism, as a name to work with, may be useful in bringing about certain changes in the existing social system, but the intelligent working man is not blind to the fatuity of believing that the doctrine of Socialism can be practically applied either now or in the future. He is able to see for himself that its theories are in contravention to the natural law. And, so Mr. Keir Hardie and the "old gang" realise that they must move warily. Young Victor Grayson is a great deal too rapid for their object. Socialism can last out neither the pace nor the distance that this refractory young member of the brotherhood take it. Its existence is too precarious for such haste. The anti-Socialist league will, no doubt, make the most of the opportunity here given them of pointing to an useful moral, by showing how the various Socialist leagues are themselves the prey of contending factions, and to what state of chaos that community would arrive which was controlled by these leaders of Socialism.

MOUNTAINEERING.

The Duke of the Abruzzi is not content with his exploring and climbing feats in Alaska and in Ruwenzori, he must needs inspect the Himalayas and to this end has conjured a party of a dozen experts to assist him. Seven guides of Alpine experience accompany the Duke, and four of these have already done climbing in the Himalayan region, one under the Bullock-Workmans and the others with adventurous mountaineers of different nationalities. The remaining members of the party are the Marchese Negretto, Cavaliere Sella, Cavaliere Filippo de Filippi and Signor Batta, all of whom have been with the Duke on one or other of his former expeditions. The duties of photographer and diarist will be carried out by some of these gentlemen. The object of the tour was kept romantically secret, but it has leaked out that the Karakorum Range is the real objective. The mountain peak to be climbed is even particularised as that very "K. 2," often attempted but never won. Its 28,250 feet of altitude offers what seem insurmountable difficulties, but this would only add to its attractions in the eyes of so resourceful and resolute an Alpinist as the Duke of the Abruzzi. He will find many peaks in the Karakorum group as worthy of his wonder and prowess as the redoubtable "K. 2" should he fail to reach its summit. He and his companions can wander through almost as limitless icefields in tropical Asia as those Lieutenant Shackleton trudged over on his perilous way to the South Pole.

MR. DOBBS succeeds Ma. Williams as Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan.

THE draft report of the Committee on Wheat Elevators will be ready for consideration this week.

MR. T. HARLEY, who has recently been appointed Physiological Chemist at Muktesar, took over charge of his office last week.

MAJOR O'CONNOR, lately British representative at Gyantse, acts as British Consul, Seistan, vice Major Kennon, proceeding on leave in August.

CAPTAIN LUMSDEN, R. N., Director, Indian Marine, is expected at Simla on a visit on the 20th instant.

IT is reported that Major Wilson, 10th Hussars, will be Sir O'Moore Creagh's Military Secretary in India, this important appointment being one which is made personally by each succeeding Commander-in-Chief.

MR. FELL, Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Home Department, proceeds on long leave from 1st July, and Mr. Talbot, Under Secretary, Home Department, does the same in August.

MR. JUSTICE REED, Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court, probably takes leave this month until next November and Mr. Justice Robertson is likely to act during his absence.

THE despatch to the Secretary of State relating to the proposed transfer of the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Bengal and N. W. Company is now under preparation by the Government of India.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th April shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1908 of 136,673 maunds and Rs. 42,955 in the earnings.

THE announcement that Mr. Craddock, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is to proceed Home on six months' leave, and that Mr. Phillips, senior Commissioner in the Central Provinces, will act as Chief Commissioner is premature as no orders on the subject have yet been passed.

"As some indication of the rapidity with which rubber estates are reaching the tapping stages in the Federated Malay States, it is interesting to note," says the "Malay Mail," "that there are at present no tapping cups to be obtained in Kuala Lumpur, while enquiries in Singapore and Penang have shown that the stock in the Straits Settlements is also exhausted. That the shortage is due to an unexpectedly rapid increase in the demand rather than to understocking will be clear when we mention that one firm in Kuala Lumpur has already sold 400,000 cups this year."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

HOLIDAY ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Easter Holiday Athletic fixtures are usually productive of several good performances and this year proved no exception. Naturally the cross-country runners are fitter than the men who go in for path work alone, and it will be some weeks before the crack sprinters show their best pace. The "boom" in long distance road-racing continues, but it is somewhat absurd to see races of 12 and 15 miles labeled Marathon events. One might just as well promote a half mile race and call it the "mile" championship. The most important of recent long distance events were the 15 miles scratch races at Manchester and Cheltenham. The former served to demonstrate that Jas. Roberts of Sefton is a really fine stayer, for he beat J. T. Rimmer, F. H. Reay, F. Melville, W. H. Day, J. Murphy and other tried cracks in capital form. Times on the road are not to be taken too seriously, owing to the varying nature of the course, nevertheless one is bound to note that Roberts reached the seat of Judgment 1 hour and 24 mins. after the starter's pistol had been fired. The Cheltenham race was mainly interesting because A. J. Robertson was among the starters. The Peterboro man has just the style and physique to do well at long distances and if he gave the game a real trial, he would probably beat all records at 25 to 50 miles on the track. His business prevents him running much, and he was only partly fit when just beaten by J. Murphy in the National Cross Country Championship a few weeks ago, nor was he anything like "ripe" for the Cheltenham race. Under these circumstances, his performance of finishing second to J. Price of Small Heath must be considered good, the winner showing 1 hour 31 minutes 8 seconds for the journey.

TRACK RUNNING.

The two miles level race at the Salford Harness Sports, held at Manchester on Saturday, was closely watched, as H. A. Wilson (the little Sheffielder, who holds the mile championship,) was on the job. He managed to outfinish G. V. Loney of the Birchfield Harriers, but had nothing to spare, while the time was 9 mins. 55 secs. Wilson met his match on Monday at Sheffield however, when E. Owen of Manchester well beat him in a two miles scratch race in 9 mins. 49 secs. Wilson, of course, can do better than this and when he gets used to the climate in America (where he is going shortly) he will probably get inside 4 mins. 20 secs. for the mile.

Another feature of the Easter Sports was the running of A. E. Wood, the International Cross Country Champion. He competed in two races at three miles and his times were 14 mins. 55 secs and 14 mins 59 secs respectively. We all know he can stay and many fancy him strongly for the ten miles flat championship to-morrow (April 17) at Stamford Bridge. E. Voigt, winner of the Olympic 5 miles, will be running and A. J. Robertson has also entered, but it is not expected that A. Duncan (the holder) will defend his title. If Robertson were really fit, he would be the writer's fancy and even now he must have a chance, as the Cheltenham race will do him good. Wood, we know, is on edge and Voigt is sure to be fit if he starts. There are other good men entered, but the issue should rest among the three cracks specified and the writer considers it a very open question.

A PROMISING RIDER.

Towards the latter part of last season, W. J. Bailey of the Polytechnic Cycling Club should form pointing to highest honours in the future. That he is destined to go far, has been demonstrated recently by his victories over such famous riders as G. B. Kingsbury, a World's and Olympic champion, and Vic Johnson, one of the fastest riders the Midlands had produced for years. Bailey is still only a youth and yet of splendid physique. He is not quite so tall as A. L. Reed or A. A. Gimmerman, but apparently more muscular and he ought to bring many championships to London before long. It is also pleasing to note how well E. Payne is riding and considering how the Worcester man is handicapped through not having an up-to-date track to train on, his double at Newport, and victory at Salford, makes it evident that he is back into first class form. Some notable events have also been decided on the Continent lately. The veteran Ellegaard showed he is still on top by winning the Grand Prix de Paques at Paris and with his partner Van Den Bern, defeated Dupre and Delage (France) and Mayer and Kutt (Germany) in a tandem race. Clark of Australia also rode very well in a 800 metres handicap, just failing from scratch to catch Didier, a long mark man. Danagon has been showing his ability behind pacers and on Monday he rode 77 kilometres 730 metres (over 48½ miles) in the hour, while the evergreen Nat Butler of America was only beaten about 120 yards.

THE MARATHON DERBY.

The details of the Marathon Derby in New York were eagerly awaited in English sporting circles. It is evident that Shrubb's temperament will not allow of his running a well judged race. He did so once, when he allowed Appleby to do the pacing in their memorable 15 miles' race at Stanford Bridge and it was only the grit of Appleby which enabled him to sprint away in the last lap and beat world's record by nearly two minutes. Shrubb has a light easy action, and he could stay for 50 miles, if only he would cultivate one steady pace. Repeated sprints will break up anyone in time, and it is the indulgence in these which prevent Shrubb lasting out his races better. We all look forward to his 15 miles' match with St Yves, and even remembering his failings when opposed to a man near his own ability, he must have a big chance. If only he made up his mind to follow his rival until the very last lap, he would probably win, but if he goes in for his usual mad-brained bursts he will be leg weary after 12 miles, which will give the plucky Frenchman a big chance.

BOXING ITEMS.

The arrival of Jim Barry on this side of the Atlantic, and the Gunner Moir V. Ian Hague match on the 19th, fits in very nicely. We know the American is a game boxer, as he has so ably demonstrated in bouts with Sam Langford, so that he would prove a worthy opponent for either of the principals in next Monday's battle at the National Sporting Club. We look like having some lively times in the near future, now that so many big men are in or near London. Barry has already offered to take on M'Vea or Jeannette and the next few days may lead to business. Sportsmen in London are now of the opinion that the prospects of a match between Johnson and Jeffries are small, the latter having shown no inclination to do business, while the matching of Stanley Ratchell and Johnson also points to Jeffries being out of the business. A matter of much discussion here, is the silence of Sam Langford regarding the heavy weight championship, and though he would be giving away a lot of weight if he met Johnson, he would be strongly fancied by many good judges in England. To return to the match between Moir and Hague on Monday, a win for the former will leave us no better off, but should the Northerner win in convincing manner, the hopes of the World's championship once more coming back to a Britisher will be revived.

FOOTBALL.

The Rugby season is now virtually over and it has certainly been a memorable one. It may interest my readers to scan the season's record of the clubs bracketed equal for Scottish Club honours and here it is :—Watsonians : won 16, lost 1, drawn 2, points for 351, against 53. Hawick : won 15, lost 1, drawn 4, points for 216, against 44. The clubs met in a seven-aside competition at Melrose Sports on Saturday, when Hawicke beat their rivals by three tries to one try and secured the final by beating Gala by a penalty goal and a try to a try. Turning to Welsh Club football, the Swansea men have to play second fiddle to Cardiff this season, the positions being, Cardiff: won 24, lost 2, drawn 2, percentage of wins 89·28. Swansea: won 25, lost 4, drawn 2, percentage of wins 83·87. The champions met a team of Internationals at Cardiff on Tuesday and played splendidly (Bush in particular distinguishing himself) finally winning by 26 points to 9. The result once more shows the value of combination, a tip-top club team being able to defeat the pick of Welsh Internationals.

ASSOCIATION.

No fewer than 70,000 spectators paid a matter of £2,000 to see Celtic and Glasgow Rangers strive for final honours in the Scottish Cup competition at Hampden Park. The Rangers really had none the better of the play, but looked all over winners with five minutes to go and a lead of 2 goals to 1. A strange thing then happened, for Rennie in clearing, was considered to have carried the ball over the line. It was a bit hard on the Rangers, but the Scottish F. A. will get another bumper gate.

The Irish Cup final at Dalymount Park also attracted a splendid attendance for Ireland, upwards of 12,000 people seeing the triumph of Cliftonville over Bohemian's (holders) by 2 goals to 1. Mention must also be made of the Army Cup final at Aldershot, a very fine struggle ending in the success of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles over the Royal Artillery (Shoeburyness) by a goal to nil.

Another big fixture at Easter was the third International between English and Dutch amateurs. This was decided at Amsterdam, the visitors winning by 4 goals to 0; which is the same margin as at the Stadium last year.

Newcastle and Northampton have made victory in the English and Southern League championship a certainty, and now all attention is centred in the Second Division championship and the struggle of the bottom teams in the First Division to avoid going down. The victory of West Bromwich Albion on entertaining Bolton (2—0) gives the former a clear lead of two points (48 for 35 games) while Tottenham and Bolton each claim 46 for 35 matches. Tottenham have to visit Burnby and Derby and entertain Bradford, while Bolton will be at home to Stockport and Derby and visit Clapton Ovent for their final engagements. This points to Bolton heading the "Spurs" at the finish of the season and with West Bromwich, going into the First Division, Leicester Fosse will certainly go down from the first to the second division, with one of the following, Liverpool and Bury 33 points for 36 games, Chelsea 31 for 34, Nottingham Forest 31 for 35, and Bradford City 29 for 34. Thus the struggle is a keen one and at the moment Chelsea looks the most likely of the five to avoid relegation.

THE TURF.

There were some who considered Cocksure II equal to the best of the three year olds last season, but subsequent events rather point to the son of Count Schomberg being over-rated. He was made a pronounced favourite for the Queen's Prize, 1½ miles, at Kempton Park and odds of 6 to 4 about Maher's mount found plenty of takers. There were ten starters, but just when the favourite headed Lagos, up dashed Griggs on Wuffy, and Mr. Bendon's 6 year old son of Martagon beat the favourite by three lengths.

That more victories for Mr. H. P. Whitney would soon have to be chronicled was predicted last week and this has soon come true. His filly, by Broomstick—Belle of Troy, accounted for a field of fourteen in the South Western Two Year Old Selling Plate and that the stable fancy the winner, was shewn by the buying of her in for 210 guineas. Mr. Whitney's colours were again seen to the fore on Wednesday, when the Newmarket Craven Meeting opened. This was in the Crawford Plate (a handicap) which Hillside III won easily. The unnamed son of "Hamburg-Morningside" showed good form when running second at Leicester recently, so that it was not surprising to find him installed favourite—particularly as Wotton had the mount. Joyner the trainer has evidently got a good string of animals under his care and his methods are not ridiculed like some American training methods in the past. This is because home trainers are recognising that visitors do know a bit, and prejudices are not now so much in evidence as when Foxhall carried Mr. J. E. Keene's colours to victory in the Cesarevitch and Cambridgeshire of 1881.

The Barraham Plate was the chief event on the second day of the Newmarket meeting and this went to Lord Durham's Bardolph, with Maher up. The runners included Roi Herode, but the French crack failed to get a place. His Majesty's Vain Air turned out for the Granby Plate for two year olds, but had to put up with second honours, victory going to Oversight, so crediting Mr. H. P. Whitney with still another victory.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

To-day the Craven Stakes attracted much notice because Glasgerion, believed to have a chance for Derby honours, was among the runners. Lord de Walden's horse started favourite but failed to gain a place, Mr. F. Alexander's Howick (by Pietermaritzburg,) winning from His Majesty's Royal Escort. His Majesty's colours were to the fore in the 49th Biennial Stakes for four year olds, Pierrier proving successful. Mr. J. R. Keene's Esperanto was expected to secure the Three Year Old Handicap, but the American representative was beaten a head by Humorist.

IN GENERAL.

Tom Aiken made a splendid break of 544 half-way through his match of 16,000 up with Inman, the latter conceding 2,000 points.

T. S. Battersby of Southport, who put up a new one mile swimming record (after just losing the 1,500 metres to Taylor) at the Olympic Games, has been breaking more figures. This was at Brussels during the holidays, where he won a 400 metres race in 5mins 21secs—a new record for the Continent.

James Braid, the open Champion, beat Harry Varden and Ben Nicholls the opening of the new golf course of the Walmer and Kingsdown Club.

Mr. Jerome Travers, the amateur golf champion of America, who has designs on the English Championship, will do most of his practice on the East of Scotland course, finishing up at Muirfield—where the big event will be decided.

The Moseley F. C. intends again raising the question of professionalism in Rugby Football Circles.

The prospects of the Hon. Stanley Jackson being able to play in the Test matchs against Australia are rather small and A. C. MacLaren will probably captain the home side.

A great struggle was seen in the final of the French covered Court Lawn Tennis Doubles Championship, E Micard of France and R. Williams of America being four times within a point of victory, yet they finally lost to Max Decugis and A. Canet (France) by 3 sets to 2.

Prospects of a match for the World's Sculling championship between Barry and Arnst on the Thames now look good, the Englishman's offer of £150 for expenses and a stake of £500 aside, certainly ought to tempt the new champion.

Now that Frank Gotch has twice thrown Mahmoud inside 18 mins, it will lend further interest to the match with Hackenschmidt at Melbourne next January.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain A. F. Stewart, 116th Mahrattas

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

CLASS TAXATION.

A Monument of Reckless Finance.

THE LAND AND LIQUOR TAXES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 3.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour said that the Budget was an electioneering manifesto and would damage the accumulation of capital in the country and would inflict injustice on the many classes benefiting by such accumulation. He severely criticised the iniquities of the land and liquor taxes and charged the Government with treating certain forms of property with gross inequalities as compared with others.

LONDON, MAY 4.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Churchill replying to Mr. Balfour said that the Government had no reason to complain of the reception of the Budget proposals, which had been acclaimed by the public and had not been substantially challenged in the House. The Budget would be the demonstration of Great Britain's fiscal and financial strength and would not be without its use on the diplomatic and perhaps on the naval situation of Europe.

The Government believed that the predominance of Great Britain depended on the maintenance of the vigour and health of the populace, while they were in opposition to excessive reliance on armaments.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking in London last night, said that the Budget was a monument of reckless and improvident finance. The Unionists were confident that the country would pronounce in favour of Tariff Reform.

KING EDWARD'S TOUR.

No Meeting with the Kaiser.

LONDON, MAY 3.

King Edward has left Naples for home. A meeting with the Kaiser cannot be arranged.

THE EMPIRE AND THE NAVY.

Views of the Colonies to be Considered.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Mr. Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the Government had taken steps to ascertain the views of the Governments of self-governing colonies regarding a Conference at an early date to discuss the Naval and Military Defence of the Empire with special reference to the recent Naval proposals of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Asquith promised a full statement regarding the Navy on the 26th May.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Members of the Advisory Committee.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree and Messrs Dube, Latif, Major, Ameer Ali and Sinha will be members of the Advisory Committee for Indian students, with which the Bureau for the supply of information will co-operate.

THE ARMY AND AVIATION.

Wright Brothers in London.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Wright Brothers have arrived in London. They conferred with Mr. Haldane, were entertained at lunch and dinner by the leading British aeronauts and were presented with the gold medal of the Aeronautical Society.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONVENTION.

Debate on Amendments.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The South African Convention has been re-opened at Bloemfontein to consider the amendments suggested by the various parliaments.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Chester Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 4.

The following are the runners and the latest betting for the Chester Cup.

3 to 1 against Yentoi :—
5 to 1 against Asticot.
5 to 1 against Santo Strato.
10 to 1 against Lagos.
10 to 1 against All Black.
10 to 1 against Pem.
12 to 1 against Hammerkop.
12 to 1 against Laomedia.
12 to 1 against Boulter's Lock.
12 to 1 against Idomenee.
12 to 1 against Santa Bella.

TURKISH CABINET CRISES.

Ex-Sultan's Harem.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 4

The Turkish Cabinet has resigned and Tewfik is conferring with the Sultan.

A long procession of carriages is still engaged in removing a prodigious number of ladies from Abdul Hamid's Harem, and is exciting a pathetic interest as it traverses the streets.

It is reported on good authority that the new Sultan contemplates making a tour through the Asiatic provinces.

SOCIALISM IN BUENOS AYRES.

Serious Labour Trouble.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Serious Socialist labour troubles continue at Buenos Ayres. Two thousand troops have arrived to reinforce the garrison. Work at the port is paralysed. The tramway cars are held up.

MR. KRISHNAVARMA DISBARRED.

LONDON, MAY 4.

An announcement disbarring Krishnavarma has been put on the screen in the hall of the Inner Temple.

THE KAISER'S ARMY TRAINING ORDERS.

Issued to British Force.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The British General Staff has issued to the forces a translation of the Kaiser's orders for training the army.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Another Conflict.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Another collision has taken place between the Russian picket and Rakhimkhan's horsemen, one of the latter being killed.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

Visit to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The Governor of Bombay attended by Captain Drummond, A.D.C., paid a visit to the Viceroy this afternoon.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Damage Rs. 1,50,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 4.

A disastrous fire broke out last night in three shops opened by Persian traders dealing in general merchandise. The outbreak was caused by a hanging lamp bursting, through the wick falling into the reservoir after it had been turned down and the premises had been closed for the night.

Goods to the value of nearly Rs. 1,50,000 and private jewellery were destroyed. The merchandise and building were fully insured. One trader was almost buried beneath the roof which fell in just as he got out of the back door, with a typewriter and books and documents of the business. The Fire Brigade did good work.

THEFT BY AN EX-POLICE SERGEANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 4.

D. M. Bertie, formerly a sergeant in the Rangoon Town Police, arrived here in custody yesterday, from the Straits, to answer a charge of stealing a revolver, last year, from Mr. A. E. Jones, who was then employed as a guard on the Burma Railway, and for endeavouring to sell the weapon to a native.

When arrested Bertie bore the alias of Wheeler, and was serving a sentence of 15 months' rigorous imprisonment for the offence of forgery committed at Bangkok.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

Woman Hacked to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

A native named Misser hacked a woman, he was living with to death in Chitpore after a quarrel he had with her over some money matter.

RAIN AT OOTACAMUND.

Races Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 4,

Heavy rain fell in Ootacamund throughtout to-day. Consequently the Ootacamund Races, which were fixed for to-day, had to be put off till to-morrow. The course was under water throughout the evening and the station was covered with cloud. There is indication of more rain.

Writing of Easter Monday the "Daily Chronicle" remarks :—"Never, perhaps, did the climate pay such a dismal joke as it worked off yesterday. For some ten days the sun had lured the expectant holiday-maker. Sellers of new clothes, sunshades, railway tickets, and all the paraphernalia of idleness were exultant, and the buyers betted on the Monday weather. Up came the sun with its temptation. But just as everyone with a day to spare had started with the new frock, the new suit, and the ticket, down came the rain, and several thousands of people who deserved a holiday found themselves a day behind." But in truth one might exhaust the "Century Dictionary" in trying to do justice to the horrid reality.

INDIAN COUNCILS REFORM.

Amendment by Lord Macdonnell.

MAHOMEDAN ELECTORATES.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 4.

Lord Macdonnell has given notice of an amendment empowering the Viceroy, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to revoke and suspend Councils in any province and to reduce the number of councillors, the Lieutenant-Governor alone in the meantime administering the executive government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The following Press Note has been issued from Viceregal Lodge:—

The construction placed in the public press upon the recent discussions in the House of Commons has given rise to considerable misapprehension of the intentions of the Government of India regarding the representation of Mahomedans. It seems to be supposed that the proposals contained in the despatch of 1st October are to be modified in a manner disadvantageous to Mahomedan interests. This supposition is entirely erroneous. The Government of India have no intention of departing in any material respect from the arrangement outlined in their despatch of which the Special Committee of the All India Moslem League expressed their approval in a letter from their chairman which was forwarded officially to the Home Department so recently as the 4th February last. The Committee then said: "This arrangement was in keeping with the maintenance of the principle of effecting Mahomedan representation and had also the virtue of linking various interests together in the rural and territorial electorates. The Mahomedans are under a heavy debt of gratitude to your Excellency and your Executive Council for the despatch, which was characterised not only by far-sighted statesmanship, but had the great virtue of adjusting divergent claims and interests on considerate and suitable basis, and unless in some form or other the Reform Scheme is carried out on the principles on which your Excellency's despatch was based, I cannot foretell its grateful acceptance by the Mahomedans or any other minority, great or small." It has also been assumed that in connection with Mahomedan representation a more extensive use is to be made of nomination than is indicated in the despatch. For this assumption there is no foundation whatever. The Government of India adhere to the view expressed by them in October last "that in provinces where election by a regular Mahomedan electorate is feasible that method should be adopted, that Mahomedan associations should be made use of where electorates cannot be formed, and that nomination by Government should be resorted to where neither of the first two methods is practicable." It will be for the local Government to determine, in consultation with the leaders of the Mahomedan community, which plan should be adopted. In other words, nomination by the Government is intended to be merely a temporary expedient, which will be resorted to in those localities where the Mahomedan community are not sufficiently organized for election to be practicable and where the representative Mahomedan associations have not been formed. It will therefore rest with the Mahommedans themselves to determine by what methods their representaitves on the Councils should be appointed.

MASS MEETING AT NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

A Nagpur telegram, dated the 3rd instant, states that the following resolution on the Reform Scheme was passed at the mass meeting of Mussalmans held yesterday at Nagpur :—"That in the opinion of this meeting any modification in Lord Morley's pledges would prove prejudicial to Mahomedan interests, and that with due regard to their political importance, separate electorates at all the stages should necessarily be granted them."

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The whole of the existing additional members of the Legislative Councils, including both the Viceroy's Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils, will vacate their seats when the Reform Scheme comes into operation, and only those of them will then sit who secure election or nomination to the new legislative bodies. It is hoped that these bodies will be constituted in time to commence sitting in either December or January next, but so much has still to be done in connection with the framing of rules of business and organisation of the elections that it is not yet certain that this will be possible even if the India Councils Bill gets through Parliament without more delay. The new Imperial Legislative Council cannot well come into operation until all the Provincial Councils have been constituted, as election by members of Provincial Councils is to be an important means of recruitment for the Imperial Council. To enable the Imperial Legislative Council to meet at Calcutta either in December or January, the elections to the Provincial Councils should be held next October or November, and it is probable that this will be the case.

CONSTITUTION FOR PERSIA.

THE Persian Consul-General writes to us that he has received a telegram from the Foreign Office, Teheran, informing him that H. M. the Shah has granted a Constitution, also a Senate, and has ordered a new election throughout Persia.

THE discovery that air may be made as impenetrable to shots as a plate of armour would seem to suggest interesting possibilities. In a curious experiment just tried at Buc, near Versailles, M. Robert Esnault-Pelterie stood at a considerable distance behind his aeroplane, the propeller of which was going at full speed, and fired a number of shots at the centre. The whirling column of air successfully warded off every bullet. When the propeller was stopped, it was found that not only had the centre escaped, but even the blades had not been touched. Though spectators suggested that the bullets had been flattened against the spiral air and the projectiles shot backward, being thus stopped short, it was concluded that they had been simply turned out of their course.

THE ATTACK ON CAPTAIN KEENE.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

The following information has been received regarding the murderous attack made on Captain C. W. Keene, Commandant of the Northern Waziristan Militia, at Miranshah.

About 10-30 on the night of the 27th April, Captain Keene left the Regimental Mess. Just outside the Mess, he was met by a sepoy of his regiment, who was dressed in khaki and carried a rifle. The man saluted and Captain Keene asked him what he wanted. Without making any reply, the sepoy at once raised his rifle to his shoulder and fired point blank at Captain Keene. The bullet struck him in his right side, but, luckily, glanced off the rib and inflicted a severe, but not dangerous, wound. Hearing the shot the other officers in the Mess rushed out, and the sepoy fired a shot at Captain Moens as he approached, but very fortunately missed him. The officers then closed in with the sepoy, who was only overpowered after a desperate struggle.

It appears that the man belongs to the Bukka Khel clan of Waziris, of whom there are about a score in the Northern Waziristan Militia. It is not known whether he was actuated by fanatical motives, or whether he fired at his Commanding Officer in consequence of some personal grudge against him.

Captain Keene's condition continues to improve.

PLOT AGAINST THE AMIR.

Escape of Three Prisoners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

News received from Kabul states that three of the prisoners arrested in connection with the recent plot against the Amir, managed to make their escape from jail. One of these, Sarwar Khan, son of Nazar Safar Khan, reached Tirah in safety with a small number of men. Two others were less fortunate. Their names are given as Colonel Mahomed Yakub Khan and his cousin, Ismail Khan, also an officer in the Army. They were seized by the Amir's officials while passing through Asmar, on their way to Bajaur, and sent back to Kabul. Report adds that they were blown from the guns, but it is difficult to verify these stories of executions.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

An attempt was made on Sunday night to derail No. 61 up passenger train by reversing the level-crossing gate across the line, but the driver discovered the obstruction in time and pulled up his train. This happened near Shamnagar station on the E. B. S. Railway within the area of the recent bomb outrage.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS PLAY.

Author Released on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

Hari Podo Chatterji, the author of the book "Ranajitaer Jiban Joggwo," who was arrested at his house in College Street, was placed before Mr. Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

Mr. Jotindra Mohan Ghosh, vakil, appeared for the defence and applied for bail.

Mr. Thornhill ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 5,000.

The case was then adjourned till the 14th instant for the arrest of the printer.

RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.

Trade in Waziristan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states that a regular trade in rifles and ammunition has now sprung up in Waziristan, where breach-loading arms have hitherto been obtained with difficulty. Some traders are said to have bought arms as a speculation in the Ghazni district and to have offered them at cheap rates to the Mahsuds and other tribesmen. The profits made were so large that further consignments were sent into Waziristan.

There seems no reason to doubt the truth of this report, for there is evidence that the tribesmen on this section of the border are now much better armed than a year or two ago. This was only what was to be expected after the successful ventures in gun running on the Mekran coast, in which Afghan traders have been and are still engaged.

THE ALIPORE CONSPIRACY.

A Bail Cancelled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

Asoke Chunder Nandi, one of the accused in the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy case, who was admitted to bail, was asked to surrender to-day by Mr. Beachcroft, who then recommitted him to jail.

It is believed judgment will now be delivered soon.

THE INVESTIGATION OF MALARIA.

The following Press note was issued yesterday!—In January last Captain A. G. McKendrick, M.B., I.M.S., Assistant Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, was appointed on special duty in connection with the epidemic of malaria in the City of Bombay. Captain McKendrick has been recalled to Coonoor owing to the sudden departure on leave of Major J. W. Cornwall, M.D., I.M.S., Director of the Institute. His work in Bombay will be carried on by another expert.

THE PROBLEM OF HIGH PRICES.

The following Paper was read before the Deccan Sabha, Poona, on Sunday, by Professor V. G. Kale, M.A :—The one great problem which more than another dominates the public mind at the present moment is the problem of prices. The high prices that have recently become a feature of our economic condition, have come to claim a degree of attention few other questions have attracted during the past few years. This is because high prices more or less affect all people. The rich and the poor, the employers and the employes, the salaried and the wage earners, the government and the people, individuals and institutions—all these, in one way or another, are interested in this question of prices. Though the subject is thus an all absorbing one, its seriousness is equalled only by the obscurity in which it is involved, and the difficulty of reducing the high prices to a definite cause and suggesting remedies to bring them down. Public opinion, expressed in the press and on the platform, the Council Chamber and the Congress, has demanded an inquiry into the whole question and Government have been requested to appoint a commission of experts to investigate the subject.

I do not think it is necessary for me to enter into a detailed history of the fluctuations in prices for the past half century and try to explain them. It is sufficient to remember that prices of food-stuffs have been as a rule modified by the conditions of the monsoon, rising with the failure of the rains and falling with the return to normal rainfall. In spite of such fluctuations, however, there has been a pretty steady rise in prices, especially during the last few years, which cannot be satisfactorily accounted for by droughts. If we compare the prices of 1873 with those of thirty years later, we have a rise of more than 100 per cent. for rice, more than 50 per cent. for wheat, and about the same percentage for the other grains. We have it on the authority of the Finance Member that the rise in the food grains during the three years 1904-07, which were years of normally good harvests, was 25 per cent. And the question now is, how is this abnormal rise to be accounted for? But at the outset some critics are likely to break in and say, supposing there are high prices ruling in the country, is it not a matter for congratulation rather than anxiety? High prices according to these people indicate the growing prosperity of the country, greater purchasing power, a higher standard of comfort, larger profits and better wages. In all progressive countries high prices are associated with growing prosperity. Accordingly in India, too, rising prices are a blessing in disguise pointing to an improvement in the lot of the ryot, the agriculturist, the artisan and the labourer. Now if this view of the case be the right one, all anxiety at present felt on the score of high prices both by government and people would surely be the result of a misapprehension. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has shown in his "Poverty of India" that causes of a healthy rise of prices do not exist in this country and that whatever rise there is to be found it is as a general rule the effect of local and temporary causes such as droughts and famines, public works such as railways and the influx of foreign capital to finance such works. Though our industrial position has slightly improved since this was written, that improvement is not so marked as to make us rich and raise the general level of prices. No Aladdin's lamp has suddenly transported us from poverty in to prosperity. If we look into the history of the rise of prices for the past few years we see that they have been generally regulated by the conditions of the harvest, though latterly they seem to have become permanent, drought or no drought. It is contended that in as much as the ryots get higher prices for their produce and as agriculturists in this country constitute more than 60 per cent. of the population, to them high prices are a godsend and that even artisans and common labourers have been able to share this windfall. It will be well to remember here that very little of these alleged profits goes into the pockets of the cultivators who are as a rule ignorant. Our unintelligent peasantry and immobile labour are not, as in other countries, able to profit by high prices. It may also be said, in answer to this contention, that rates of wages have not risen in the same proportion as prices of food stuffs which constitute four-fifths of the cost of living of the ordinary labourer in India and which therefore determine his standard of living. There may be a rise in wages in some commercial and industrial centres but the higher cost of living is not likely to leave much to the labourer. So long as there is no substantial addition to the wealth of the country mere high prices are no index to growing prosperity. It is because the cost of living is increasing that wages have to be enhanced and there are demands in every department for a revision of the scale of salaries. There is no evidence to show that high prices are the effect of growing wealth. If the high prices which have been ruling in the country for the past many years are a benefit to the peasantry, why do we find our agriculturists hopelessly sunk in indebtedness and misery? The very fact that their lot has not improved by the high prices they are said to obtain for the produce of their fields clearly proves that the prosperity of high prices is a mere myth.

There are a variety of causes, remote and immediate, direct and indirect, which have combined to force prices to their present high level. What is the exact degree of their influence cannot be definitely ascertained, but that they have had a share more or less cannot be doubted.

The first place in order, though not in importance among these causes, may be given to the occasional droughts of varying dimensions and intensity, devastating large tracts and killing considerable numbers of men and cattle, with which we have now become so familiar. If we begin with the year 1891-92 when there was a prolonged drought, we find that prices which were sufficiently high during the quinquennium of 1886-90 were still further raised during the next few years. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports and there was an unprecedented export of wheat owing to failure of crops in Europe which pushed up prices here to the famine point. With better seasons prices cheapened but they did not go back to their old level.

The second cause seems to be that the outturn of the food grains has not been keeping pace with the increasing demand for them. In some places such as Bengal and parts of Bombay, the cultivation of Jute and Cotton, which are more paying, is being substituted for that of food grains. The area under food grains which was 182 3-4 million acres in 1897-98 came to a little more than 195 millions, the highest figure during the last decade, in 1906-07, which means an increase of 7 1-7 per cent in ten years, while the area under Cotton and Jute increased by nearly 50 and 70 per cent. respectively during the same period. The yield of rice which was nearly 500 million cwts. in 1897-93, and 505 1-2 million cwts. in the next two years, shows an average of about 444 million cwts. only during the last five years, the figure 500 never being attained for the past nine years. The yield of wheat which averaged 7 1-2 million tons during the first half of the decade commencing from 1897-98, became no doubt 8 1-2 on an average during the second half, the acreage under it increasing by nearly 25 per cent. in ten years. But now-a-days wheat appears to be grown more largely for export than for home consumption, and its supply for home consumption is therefore precarious. In spite of the havoc made by plague, malaria and droughts, population of the country must be increasing to some extent, and this increase must press on the soil and the prices of food grains must go up. Another important factor is the increased demand for food grains created by facilities of communication and transport such as railways and steamers which carry these grains into nooks and corners of the country. The phenomenon of a province with abundance of food bordering on a district with a population starving for want of the same, is becoming more and more rare.

I have said above that exports of food grains have often been maintained on a high scale even in times of scarcity. Exports of rice which is one of the most important food stuffs in this country have been on a pretty high scale during the past few years. Both wheat and rice are grown more largely for export. Grain elevators about which so much is being said now a days and dock facilities at Karachi and other ports, as also railway arrangements on a more convenient and cheaper system, point the larger and larger exports of wheat and other food grains. The Hon'ble Sir G. F. Wilson tried to show in the Imperial Council the other day that in as much as the quantities of the food grains yearly exported to foreign countries bear a very small proportion to the production of the same, they cannot be said to affect prices in this country. This was meant as a reply to the suggestion of some people who hold large quantities of food grains being exported every year, the quantities available for home consumption are not adequate to the demand, and hence their prices have risen and who have proposed that a sufficiently high duty on these exports may be levied to the advantage of the Indian consumer, as these duties would lower prices. Whether this remedy is likely to serve its end or not, it will be easily seen that exports must tell upon prices, if it is borne in mind that owing to increased internal demand caused by extended facilities of communication and the growing wants of the people and the failure of the outturn of the food grains to keep pace with the demand, exports, however small proportionately to production, must diminish the quantities required for ordinary consumption at home and thus force up prices. Most important is the theory of the superfluity of currency in the country, which has been advanced by gentlemen whose opinion is entitled to great weight in matters of economics and finance. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale put forward this view of the cause of high prices in his budget speech last year and emphasised it this year also. That the prices of commodities in a country are to a certain extent regulated by the system of currency obtaining in that country seems to be generally admitted. It is a commonplace of economics that the number of coins in circulation in a place govern the prices ruling in that place. If the coins in circulation are not sufficient for the ordinary commercial transactions of a country there will be a very large demand for them, which will raise their value like that of any other article and the purchasing power of the coins will rise. As a smaller number of coins will be available for exchange, only a small number will be paid for articles. This means that prices of articles will fall. If on the other hand the coins in circulation are more than are required for the common transactions of the market, the copious supply will lower their value and with it their purchasing power. More coins will be needed to purchase an article: in other words, there will be high prices. This is exactly what has happened with respect to the Indian currency. It has been observed that before the year 1893 when mints were closed to private coinage of rupees whenever there was a general rise of prices it could be accounted for by heavy imports of silver and the active circulation was increased by a large addition to the coinage. It has been concluded, with certain reservations, "that the contraction in the volume of the currency which must have resulted from the suspension of rupee coinage during the three years following the closure of the mints and the very limited recoinage operations of the next three years, caused a sensible reduction in the general level of prices during the years 1898-1899. The remarkable cheapening of both the retail and wholesale prices of food grains in the year immediately following the great famine of 1896-97 also gives support to this view." Till June 1893 Indian mints were open to the unrestricted coinage of silver and large number of rupees were coined from time to time, the largest number ever coined being in 1877-78, viz. 15,94,34,980. Government had been embarassed by the falling rupee and heavy compensation and exchange charges they had to pay from year to year. The uncertainty in the prices of silver gave commerce the air of speculation, and at last Government resolved to rectify the mistake committed in the time of Lord Dalhousie in 1853 when gold was demonetised, and to stop the "acrobatic feats" of the rupee. India was now to embark on a gold monetary standard, and in 1893 mints were closed to free coinage of silver. In 1899, sovereigns and half sovereigns were made legal tender at the rate of 1s 4d a rupee. The price of the rupee was artificially fixed by law at 16 pence, and steady efforts have been made to maintain the rupee in the neighbourhood of that value. Old worn out rupees of 1835-1840 to the tune of many crores have been withdrawn from circulation. Only last year twelve crores of superfluous silver coins were also withdrawn. Yet in 1906-01, 13·17 crores and in 1903-04 10·65 crores of rupees were added. Nearly 20 crores were coined in 1905-06, 25·37 in 1906-07, and 17·33 in 1907-08, so that it is estimated that there must be at present more than 200 crores of rupees in circulation. This enormous output of Indian mints has created a superfluity of rupees, which has, according to the law of supply and demand adverted to above, raised the general level of prices. It is contended that the large output of rupees has been the result of the demand for them for the purposes of commercial transactions. It may be conceded that a large supply of rupees is necessary during the season of brisk trade. But once the rupees are coined, they remain in circulation. No body will melt them or hoard them as their intrinsic value is very much lower than the artificial value fixed by law. So long as mints were open to free coinage there was, we may say, an automatic machinery in work which would contract or expand the supply of rupees as the needs of the market required. But this is no longer possible, and every fresh coinage of rupees adds to the already large volume in circulation, and prices rise. It will be abundantly clear from what has been said so far that the very large numbers of rupees already in circulation estimated at the prodigious figure of 200 crores and the enormous output of the mints during the last few years have indisputably caused almost a general high level of prices in the country. In the speech made the other day at the annual general meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce by the Hon'ble Mr. Webb, he also attributed the present rise of prices to the large output of the mints in recent years. Mr. J. M. Keyner who has contributed an article on "Recent economic events in India" to the March number of the Economic Journal, says that (1) a decrease in the production of food grains, (2) increased consuming power on the part of the people and (3) rise in gold prices, these three have to a small extent combined to raise prices, but these causes do not go far and he has turned to the circulation of actual rupees for a solution. He is of opinion that there has been, during the last seven years, a large and continual flow of foreign capital, partly in the form of commodities but largely in the shape of money, and this is a potent cause in raising prices, the upward tendency being helped by the enormous output of the Indian mints during the same period.

I have in this paper tried to state the various theories which have been put forward as regards the causes of the rise in prices. The fallacy and delusion lurking in the complacent contemplation of rising prices as an indication of the growing prosperity of the people have, I hope, been sufficiently exposed. The gradually rising level of prices, pushed up by the increasing wealth of the country, a larger output of agricultural products and a more profuse outturn of manufactured articles may be a welcome sign of economic progress. But high prices caused by a more extensive demand, a rising population, heavier exports of the food grains and raw materials, by droughts and famines, by a more copious circulation of the currency, by a diminished outturn of agricultural products and such other things ought to make us pause and think. I have shown above, however, that it is these causes that are responsible for the abnormally high level of prices now ruling in this country. None of these alone has brought about this result. All of them, more or less, are responsible, though the degree of the responsibility cannot be guaged with any precision. Rao Bahadur G. V. Joshi, who on account of his deep study and research in the field of Indian economics extending over a generation, ought to take a high rank among the devoted and systemetic students of economics and industries of this country has, in a learned article he contributed to the "Indian Review" in 1907, emphasised the view of this problem I have taken above, though he does not lay so much stress on the enormous circulation of the currency as a very important factor in the problem as I have done. This problem of high prices cannot apparently be solved satisfactorily unless there is more extensive and specially more intensive cultivation, so as to increase the yield per acre of agricultural products in a line with that in more advanced countries, in other words, unless the production of wealth in the country is increased. Manipulation of the currency would, according to this view, be a mere palliative. When the doctors themselves differ in their diagnosis of the disease and as regards the remedies to be applied it is very difficult to suggest a cure. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said the other day in the course of his budget speech :—"It seems to me that the only way now out of our difficulties is to follow the example of France and the United States, and while admitting the rupee to unlimited tender, stop coinage of new rupees and coin gold pieces instead. Of course I express this opinion with great diffidence, for there are serious considerations on the other side and the whole subject is enveloped in great obscurity. But I fear that the present half way house will not do, and unless we place out currency on an automatic and self adjusting basis, the clouds that are already overhead will thicken and not roll away." Similar remedies have been suggested by other people whose opinion is entitled to some weight. But in the uncertainty and perplexity in which the whole question is shrouded, it is best for me to say with Burke: "My aim is to bring this matter into more public discussion. Let the sagacity of others work upon it. It is not uncommon for medical writers to describe histories of diseases very accurately, on whose cure they can say but very little." No one is in a better position to undertake such an inquiry than Government who are said to be considering this whole question. Let us hope this inquiry will soon be set on foot, the disease diagnosed by experts, proper remedies suggested and immediately applied.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

Opening of Salsette.

THE following is an open letter sent to Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., the Special Officer, Salsette, by Mr. Ramdatt W. Desai, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay :—

Sir,—I acknowledge with thanks receipt of a printed copy of your "Remarks submitted to representatives of Salsette Landholders and others for comments and suggestions."

I request to be permitted to offer my criticism and suggestions in a spirit, not of captious or wanton attack, but of a genuine desire to direct the energies of Government in, what I think to be, the right direction for the welfare of the people.

And in the first place I must observe, that so far the action of Government is based on an assumption that, the rapid growth of dwelling houses in the villages along the railway lines in Salsette, was indicative of a desire on the part of some of the permanent residents of Bombay to settle permanently in Salsette, as an escape from overcrowded and overtaxed Bombay.

A little enquiry into the statistics of the suburban population would have convinced the most superficial observer that, in the majority of new houses or buildings erected in Salsette during the last decade, the object of the builder was to provide a means of escape, in times of epidemics, from plague-stricken Bombay. Indeed, it was the policy of Government itself in the earlier years of the plague epidemic, that led a great many of these citizens of Bombay to erect houses, as plague refuges, in Salsette.

Experience since then has confirmed this opinion and none, having even the most superficial knowledge of these buildings and their owners, can deny the truth thereof. As soon as the plague mortality in Bombay goes down, these houses in Salsette are deserted, and their owners do not think of occupying them for any length of time during the interval, except perhaps for an occasional visit of inspection, until the rising mortality of the next year drives them to take shelter there again.

If this is the only object served by these new dwellings in Salsette, the conclusion is inevitable, that whenever plague, as an epidemic, disappears from Bombay, these houses will cease to be occupied as human dwellings for any considerable length of time.

History tells us, that at a time, when gambling went on, on a large scale, in Chimboor, a considerable village in Salsette, a large number of houses sprang up and thrived there like fairy castles, and the owners made large profits by way of fancy rents. As soon, however, as the present Gambling Act made gambling within 3 miles of a Railway Station penal, Chimboor lost its business, the gamblers dispersed, the houses were deserted, and nobody now even knows that any such thing existed at one time in Chimboor.

The same fate will overtake these new buildings in Salsette, if the plague ceases to become epidemic in the City of Bombay.

The reason is obvious. The country is malarious throughout 4 months out of the 12. Water is scanty; in many places brackish. Facilities for travelling and reaching the business quarters in Bombay are almost nil. The record railway speed for the fastest local trains is, 64 minutes for 22 miles on the B B & C I railway, and a trifle more on the G I P. The consequent waste of time and energy, in addition to the scanty and imperfect accommodation provided by the railway administrations concerned, coupled with the high rates for the journey, make living in Salsette uncomfortable and expensive for those whose business requires them to be in Bombay for 6 days out of the 7.

To people engaged in the professions or in trade the inconvenience is still greater, as there is a further loss involved by so much time taken away from business. Want of other facilities, such as medical help in case of illness, schools and colleges for the children, markets, churches, temples, &c. makes permanent living in Salsette equally impossible for those, whom business does not take every day to Bombay.

Under such circumstances, if Government really desired to encourage people to leave overcrowded Bombay and settle in Salsette, their conduct should be just the opposite to what it has been. They should have given every encouragement to the northward expansion of Bombay by giving facilities in all directions. Unfortunately they have done just the reverse.

While previously the ordinary Survey occupant had a permanent, heritable, and transferable interest, in the land he held. Government, under the New Building Rules, have turned him into a lessee for 50 years, without even the legal right to demand a renewal of the lease on any terms.

That really is the legal position of the Salsette land-holder in Government villages, under the leases granted wherever the New Building Rules have been brought into force. No doubt, in practice, Government will renew these leases on the expiry of the first 50 years, but that will be as a matter of policy, and not as of right.

And there is no limit placed on the rent or assessment which Government may demand in case of renewal. The threats of an excessive non-agricultural assessment, under which most of the Salsette land-holders, who had erected buildings on their holdings, were coerced into accepting these new leases, although many of them had paid a heavy building fine to Government, show, that there can be no limit to the demand of Government, and recent experience in Bombay with regard to the Tokka tenure makes one shudder at the prospect the Salsette building lessee has before him on the expiry of his present 50 years' lease.

As if not satisfied with that they did in their own villages, Government, like a jealous woman, are inviting the Khots of neighbouring villages to inmate their own example in levying building fines; invitation to imitate the building leases will naturally follow. It is refreshing to find that, even among the Khots, there are some who have decline the invitation of Government.

Nor has the action of Government in other matters been more conducive to encourage settlement in Salsette. Removal of restrictions such as taxes or cesses on building materials like stone, sand and chunam, would have induced more people to build. Government have, on the contrary, added to the existing taxes, or introduced new burdens where none existed before.

The heavy increase in the scale of fines levied on stone quarrying in Kharodi near Malad, the grant of monopolies for excavation of Chunkhari and burning lime, although they may have brought in a few thousand rupees every year to Government, have increased the cost of building material in Salsette, and discouraged many a person from thinking Salsette a cheaper substitute for Bombay.

And the most painful part of the episode is, that only a very little portion of the increased price paid for building material by the Salsette land-holder goes into the pocket of Government. It is the holder of the Government monopoly that takes the lion's share of the spoil.

To take a concrete instance. The cost of one khandi of chunam for building purposes ranged from Rs. 1-12 in the dull season to Rs. 2-4 in the fair, before the establishment of the Government monopoly. The laws of demand and supply regulated the market, and neither the buyer nor the seller suffered any undue loss, or made any undeserved profit. As soon as the Government monopoly was established, the prices went to Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 3-4 respectively for the dull and the fair season, the holder of the monopoly being able to keep up the prices and make an undue gain. The Government gets only the stipulated fees the extra gains all go to the monopolist.

Has Government given any facilities for travelling? We are told by Section 52 of Bombay Regulation I of 1808, that so early as 1804, the toll levied on the Causeway at Sion had been abolished by Government, as its exaction was found to be materially counteractive of the more important objects that had led to the original undertaking of connecting Salsette with Bombay by a causeway. Yet what do we find now? Not only has the toll at Sion been re-imposed, but similar tolls are levied at several places on the road between Bombay and the important towns in Salsette.

With the two great railways becoming State properties, it was expected that, facilities for travelling would be offered, in the shape of reduced fares, and better accommodation. Experience, however, is the other way. The rates for local-train travelling stand unaltered, and the Railway Administrations do not feel concerned, even when 20 persons are compelled, out of sheer necessity, day after day, to travel in compartments advertised to carry only!

It is no exaggeration to say, that Government have not bestowed a moment's thought on the question of facilities for travelling.

Nor has Government cared for one moment

to see whether the Taluka and other Local Boards concerned gave an adequate return to the people of Salsette for the local fund cess levied from them. Places like Santa Cruz and Andheri had to depend for medical help and water-supply on private enterprise or charity, while in Ghoti villages there is practically no return made to the people for the one anna cess paid by them.

To sum up. The erection of buildings and dwelling houses in Salsette is due, not to any desire on the part of the people to settle permanently in the place, but only to provide places of shelter in times of necessity such as the plague epidemic. The action of Government hitherto has been calculated to discourage people from settling permanently in Salsette.

Such being the condition of affairs, the first question you should decide is, in what manner should people from Bombay be induced to make Salsette their permanent place of abode. From your Remarks as printed, I am afraid, people will find still greater cause for discouragement. You seem to think that the one great necessity of the present population is good roads. The remedy you propose in a Road cess. This is a misapprehension. No doubt houses have been erected in places at present inaccessible by any good roads, and the owners would be very glad to have new roads made for them for which they would willingly pay.

But unless the people are going to stay permanently in their new houses, the figures given at page 2 of your printed Remarks are entirely out of all proportion to the requirements and pockets of the people. You contemplate close development and with small plots like 60' by 150', which would have to pay about Rs. 17 a year for the cost of roads alone, in addition to the other rates. Are you aware that in a city like Bombay, a fine broad road like the Vincent road, and several other roads, have been made and contemplated by the Municipality and by the Improvement Trust, and yet no buyers are coming forward to develope the plots lying on either side of the roads for want of proper facilities.

Take the main Ghodebunder road from Bombay to Ghodebunder. Except within a few minutes walk from the several stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, do you find buildings erected on the land lying on the side of the Road? Thousands of square yards of fine building land are lying vacant all along this trunk road between every two stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. If a good road were the only "desideratum," these lands would not lie vacant now.

On the other hand you will be surprised to find that in Vile Parle, Malad and various other places, people have purchased lands and erected buildings in places, where there are no roads at all, nor and chance of a new road. Proximity to the railway station gives facilities, which override the necessity of a made road, because the residence there is not permanent.

If therefore the object of Government is to encourage permanent migration into, and settlement in, Salsette of the surplus population of Bombay, attention must be paid to several other circumstances besides the construction of metalled roads. Your printed Remarks show that Government do not intend to attend to these circumstances in the near future. Public interest in, your work as a Developing Officer, must therefore cease.

If, however, the object of Government is to provide for the needs of posterity by making land available for roads that may be required half a century hence, which land would otherwise be built upon now, then, of course, it will be necessary to consider in detail the method in which the future road space should be provided for now.

In that case the first necessary step will be to have a comprehensive map prepared of the particular area which is to be treated, say roughly an area comprised within a radius of a mile or a mile and a half from each railway station on the two railway lines. This should be carefully divided into blocks numbered in consecutive order, commencing from the central point and containing a certain area previously determined upon. Your idea of blocks of 35 houses each 60' by 150' would be a happy one and easy to work out, as in any case a working basis must be established and the present clumsy figures of the Survey fields are extremely inconvenient.

Care should be taken to mark out the future roads [illegible] to refuse permission to build and open spaces, and [illegible] and on the on these reserved spaces in any event, inside plots till the roads are properly constructed. Such construction may be left to be privately done, subject to supervision and completion certificate from the central authority. If this is done, there will be no buildings erected without proper approaches and means of communication for halalcores &c.

But the imposition of any additional taxes will be a fatal bar to the further development of Salsette.

If you think that roads are urgently required Government can develope waste lands belonging to Government by making roads and laying out plots of the proposed area, so as to compete successfully with the private owner and reduce the selling value of all land to a reasonable limit.

But any interference with the private rights of the people and their freedom of contract should be avoided unless a paramount necessity is made out.

As long as thousands of square yards of excellent building land of all kinds and of all situations is available within the town and island of Bombay, such paramount necessity can hardly be said to exist.

You have not made out a case of such paramount necessity, which alone can justify the extension of a law, based on socialistic principles, like the one associated with the name of the Mayor of Frankfort O/M. The peculiar circumstances of Germany, and its wonderfully rapid manufacturing expansion, may have justified the adoption of remedies which even England has not adopted. India is the least prepared for such legislation.

The scheme proposed by the Bombay City Improvement Trust to open the Mahim woods, and throw open thousands of square yards of excellent building land, open to the Western foreshore and within easy reach of the business quarters, ought to be first carried out, before the land holders of Salsette can be subjected to laws based on socialistic principles. A Government, which cannot sanction a scheme, which is avowedly the best for the northward expansion of Bombay, for fear of losing its Abkari Revenue, ought not to think of asking the people to sacrifice their interest in their land, which, however small, is all the more dear to them.

The idea of taking up land for road purposes without paying adequate compensation for the same is equally repugnant to all sense of justice. Your frequent reference to the double ownership of land in Salsette, however charming it may seem from the point of view of the Government theory, is in direct breach of the solemn Proclamation issued by Government on the 10th August 1801 and was sufficiently exploded by judicial decisions of the Bombay High Court. But for the arbitrary legislation of 1879, it would not even be legal.

To conclude. The people are meek, and if you put on a road cess, they will meekly pay it. But that is just the reason for you to see, if it is fair that the road cess should be imposed on them. There is the one anna cess; there is the heavier non-agricultural assessment, although you call it light; there is the large collection of toll money which you leave out of calculation; last, but not least there is the increasing revenue from the creation of monopolies in building materials. "Prima facie" all these are properly liable for providing good roads. Are they applied to that purpose? Unless you prove that they are insufficient, the introduction of a new cess for roads is not justifiable.

THE LATE MISS CLARKE.

THE President of the public meeting of the women of Bombay, which met to express sorrow at the death of Miss Clarke, has received the following letter from Captain Drummond:—"Dear Madam, His Excellency the Governor desires me to say that he is deeply touched by the resolution and the letter that accompanies it, which tell him that his great loss is shared by those whom his daughter was most anxious to help and to draw to her. Had her life been spared, she would have shown herself a true sister to the women of the Presidency. Now that his home is desolate, His Excellency feels the impossibility of doing what seemed to be within the power, as it was the great hope, of those who have gone. He will always cherish the memory of the warm-hearted sympathy of the women of Bombay."

THE Rev. Stanley Rogers, of Liverpool, has received a donation of £100 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie as a contribution to the fund being raised for the benefit of the widow of Captain Charles Littler, who lost his life by the burning of the Ellerman liner Sardinia at Malta a few months ago.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

Y. M. C. A. vs PIONEERS "A."

Last year's winners met the Y. M. C. A. in the third round of the tournament yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines ground, and the finest exhibition of hockey ever given in Bombay was witnessed by the large crowd that turned out. Both the enclosures were crowded to an uncomfortable degree and the open space at the south end of the ground drew a crowd of over ten deep. This game has been anxiously looked forward to as it was generally expected that the winners of the match yesterday would eventually prove winners of the Cup. The big crowd of spectators who assembled were amply rewarded. The play was fast and furious right through and, literally, there was not a single dull moment in the game. The teams were matched to a nicety and every man on the field played good hockey and what is far more gratifying, each and all "played the game." The Pioneers were the first to score, S. Palvanker netting the ball within three minutes from the opening bully. This reverse put the Y. M. C. A. on their mettle and before the call of half time they managed to equalise through Ward. Play in the second half was intensely exciting and when the full time whistle went the score was unaltered. Both Captains were consulted and sportingly agreed to play extra time and it was during the last few seconds that Kelly decided the game by finding the net. Thus a great game was brought to a close. The losers, the Pioneers, are to be congratulated. They are a splendid lot of fellows, full of dash and spirit and thoroughly understand the science of hockey, and although the winning goal was scored almost on the call of time the Pioneers did not lose hope but continued playing with their accustomed vigour and made a desperate onslaught on the Y. M. C. A. goal in their effort to equalise. It is impossible to single out any of the Pioneer men for honours. They all played brilliantly. A word about the winners, who thoroughly deserve their win; but we think that we are safe in saying that the bulk of the credit of the victory of the Y. M. C. A. team yesterday goes to that fine athlete, Ward, who is as great a host in himself in Rugby and Soccer as he is in hockey. This player went over to the Y. M. team early in the season and being elected skipper and coach took the team early in hand with the result that was witnessed yesterday. The whole eleven excelled themselves, more specially Kelly and Templeton in the forward line, who were conspicuous in their brilliant individual play.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Flynn; backs, Essai and Roberts; halves, V. Hildreth, Ward and Dowling, forwards, Templeton, Kelly, Spilling, George and McMullen.

PIONEERS "A".—Goal, Dick; backs, V. Palvanker (Capt.) and Karanja; halves, Surveyor, Nagporewalla and Divecha; forwards, T. Driver, S. Palvanker, D. Driver, G. Palvanker and Choksey.

Soon after the opening bully the Y. M. C. A. brought the ball into the Pioncers' territory, but the shot attempted went wide. The Pioncers then got going and S. Palvankar receiving in the area put in a hot shot, which Flynn found impossible to save. three minutes after commencement of play. The Y. M. C. A. then attacked and McMullen passed in to George who centred. Templeton then tried a shot and after a scrimmage in dangerous proximity to the Pioneers' goal S. Palvankar cleared. A beautiful run up the field was then made by T. Driver but no score resulted. Two corners were then given against the Y. M. but nothing resulted.

Chokseyn then brought the ball in prettily from the left wing but Flynn saved and a corner only resulted. The [illegible]ssers were now seen pressing and D. Driver running up passed to S. Palvankar who shot but was ruled off-side. The Pioneers then gained three corners in quick succession, but were unable to add to their score. The Y. M. then got away and Kelly made a good run up and passed well in to Spilling but nothing but a "25" resulted.

The Y. M. then gained a short corner but the Pioneers' defence proved too good. The Y. M. then took the aggressive and Templeton made an attempt to score, but shot wide. The Y. M. then gained a corner, but the drive was a poor one and went wide of the forward line and reaching the touch, the Pioneers then pressed and G. Palvankar receiving a nice pass from the back line ran through but over-reached himself and the ball went wide of the goal. The Y. M. then attacked and Spilling found the net, but the whistle had already gone for a foul. The Y. M. were given a short corner which Templeton took and Ward receiving from Kelly netted the equalising goal. The Pioneers then gained a corner, but Driver was ruled offside when about to shoot, Palvankar was then hauled up for under-cutting and Ward passed to George who made an attempt, but only a corner was gained. At half-time the score was:—

Pioneers "A" ..... 1 goal.
Y. M. C. A. ..... 1 goal.

On resumption of play the exchanges were fairly even and then George got away and had a clear run up the field, but was stopped on the goal touch line The Y. M. were then seen pressing, but D. Driver soon got away and made a good run up the field but was unable to pass Essai. The ball was then seen in the Pioneers' territory and Templeton securing passed to Kelly in the goal area who put in a hot shot which was well saved by Dick who cleared to the touch. Ward was then hauled up for under-cutting. The Y. M. got going and Spilling passed to Kelly who ran up but was stopped by Karanja. Templeton then was conspicuous for some good individual play and passed in well to Kelly who tried a shot but the defence proved too good. Some exciting play followed in which the ball travelled up and down the field. Bowling saved a good rush but his drives were too hard, going right through the forward line. Two fouls were then given against the Poineers for sticks but only a "25" resulted. Kelly then made a good run up and centred well from the touch line, but Karanja cleared. The Y. M. goal was then in danger but Templeton, who was playing brilliantly, took the ball away and saved the situation. Kelly then got going but unfortunately was fouled by Karanja, but only a "25" was given. Kelly, Spilling and McMullen then forced their way up the field and gained a corner. Then Divecha saved well and ran right through but was checked by Ward. The Pioneers' goal was then in imminent danger, the result of sticks against V. Palvankar almost in the shooting circle, but the danger was splendidly averted by Driver. Templeton then received but was robbed by Divecha, who cleared well. Templeton received and passed in well to Spilling who in his turn gave to Kelly right in front of goal, but he missed his shot and thus lost what would have been a certain goal. Nagporewalla cleared well with a volley drive. Full time was then called but as the score stood one all, on consultation with the Captains of the two teams they decided to play extra time.

The Y. M. pressed hard and gained three "25's" in quick succession. The Pioneers then brought the ball down and Essai was hauled up for carrying just outside the goal area, but nothing resulted. From the bully-off Driver made a good run down, but was pulled up for sticks. Kelly then seized and ran up but was stopped in the area by the Pioneers' left back and only a corner resulted which was well cleared by the backs. The Y. M. kept pressing and from a "25" against the Pioneers Kelly and Spilling ran through and Kelly receiving put through the winning goal. The Pioneers made a desperate attempt to score, gaining a short corner, but the ball was soon put out of danger by Ward. Kelly then ran up for the Y. M. and shot in but Dick saved well.

Final score:—

Y. M. C. A. ..... 2 goals.
Pioneers "A" ..... 1 goal

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five years' experience proves this fact. Sold by millions of mothers for their children during teething with perfect success. It is quite harmless even in the most delicate case, if you only use the genuine. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

SOME PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN LAWS OF CRICKET.

Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower of the Surrey xi. writes to the "Pall Mall Magazine": From time to time suggestions are made in the columns of the newspapers, or one overhears them in cricket circles for the suggested improvement of the game, by altering the laws which govern it. With all due deference to the very many opinions expressed—and some of them very decided ones—I cannot think any suggestion that has been made would in the long run, if enforced, tend to make cricket a better game than it is at present. Properly played, there is no game, for player or spectator alike, which possesses so many charms as cricket. By a process of gradual evolution from the days of crooked, spliceless bats and toy wickets, consisting of a rough-cut stick laid across the top of two equally haphazard-looking stumps, down to the present day of the perfect balanced driving bat and the immaculate stumps, cricket as played to-day has been turned into the almost perfect game. "Let well alone" should be the guiding motto of all who would tamper with its laws or its implements. To me the annual crop of suggestions, many if not most of them quite futile—because in so many cases they are made by men who have not sufficient experience of the needs of the particular game they wish to try to improve—appear to have for their sole basis the Englishman's well-known prerogative to grumble whenever and wherever he can. If those who are actively engaged in it find the pastime good enough as it is—with a bat less than 38 inches long wherewith to defend a 27 by 8 inches wicket against a bowler using a ball between 5 1-2 and 5 3-4 ounces which is also between 9 and 9 1-4 inches in circumference—why need others who have little or no knowledge of the conditions proceed annually to kick against the pricks of some imaginary evil? For myself I simply cannot see why.

Let me discuss instances which did receive a good deal of official attention—viz. the proposed alteration in the l.b.w. law, and the heightening of the wicket and narrowing of the bat. Taking the latter first, narrowing the bat would make the game more than ever dependent on chance. It would at once put an end to first-class cricket in the weaker counties. I need only limn an imaginary picture for the reader, of one of these weaker county elevens attempting to play Hirst and Haigh or Newstead on a sticky—or, indeed, on a plumb—wicket with narrower bats than those the law now permits them. Why, even my own county eleven, with its powerful batting when at full strength, would not fancy itself for more than forty runs on a best possible Oval wicket under such conditions. But a far more powerful indictment against narrowing the blade is that such enactment would do away with all good and graceful methods of batsmanship, and batting would promptly degenerate into slogging and reckless play. We have all at one time or another played broomstick cricket. Those who have know how practically impossible it is to keep your wicket up for long against any bowler on any wicket, however true, if only he will bowl straight. Thus, the batsman with a narrow bat would, knowing his career was pretty certain to be short, do his utmost to make it a merry one, while the bowler would cultivate a plain, straightaway attack which would mean "good-bye" to cleverness and headwork in bowling. The narrow bat, by this process of reasoning, would tend to ruin both batting and bowling. Innings would of course be shorter, and the drawn game never again appear on our records. But is such a desirable state of affairs to be purchased at such a cost? Emphatically No!

THE HIGHER WICKET

is in a somewhat different category. It was urged on its behalf that most of the deliveries which beat the present bat and miss the present wicket only just clear the bails. A higher wicket would therefore end the batsman's innings all the sooner because of this. But, does every one admit that those deliveries which we are rather too apt to say, beat him completely, do go so very near the bails? I, for one, do not. Only the most obstinate believer that they do will not be readily converted from his belief if he takes my advice and very closely watches where and how the wicket-keeper "takes" these particular deliveries. My opinion is that, owing to the relative height of the bat-shoulder and the bails, the balls that just go over the bat-shoulder miss the bails by at least six inches. And surely nobody asks a wicket-keeper to stand behind a fence three inches short of a yard high?

The whole object of the higher wicket and the narrower bat was to reduce tall scoring, and therefore automatically, so it is inferred, the number of drawn matches. Nothing else was wished for, or claimed for the alterations. Nobody said it would improve cricket. The narrower bat I have dealt with when I say that it would ruin both batting and bowling. The higher wicket would scarcely tend to shorten the careers of any of the tall scorers. Fry, Hayward, the Jam Sahib, John Tyldesley, Hirst, would one and all simply ignore the extra inches they had to defend; and as for widening the wicket, I have it on the best authority that the Jam Sahib, when he was Ranji has been seen to place leg and off stump each six inches away from the middle stump in a net at Lord's and three of our best professionals have been seen to peg away for half an hour without touching either stump or going between them. The broader and higher wicket might cut shorter the innings of some of the people who go in from No. 7 downwards but beyond doing that there is little to be said for the suggestion.

Before dealing with the l. b. w. law I should like to refer to an alteration which I think if made for a season would prove itself necessary for the good of the game. I would abolish the trial balls sent down by the bowler. In the first place, the bowling of half a dozen such balls, one of which so often finds its way to the boundary, occupies time. Roughly, it takes nearly two minutes to bowl six balls, unless bowler and wicket-keeper purposely hurry. If a dozen changes of bowling occur in a day's cricket, very nearly half an hour is spent in the delivery of trial balls. The batsman is not permitted a trial ball. The proper place and time for the bowlers to loosen their arms is at the nets before the day's play. The new law might read: "The bowling of trial balls is permissible only at the fall of a wicket." Bowlers anxious to loosen their arms would thereby receive an additional incentive to get a batsman out and time which is now generally wasted, so far as the fielding side is concerned, would be usefully occupied. I come now to

THE PROPOSED ALTERATION IN LAW

24, which reads: "Or, if with part of his person he stops the ball which in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's wicket shall have been pitched in a straight line from it to the striker's wicket and would have hit it: 'Leg before wicket.'" It was suggested that the batsman should be out if any part of his person, except the hand understood, prevented the ball from hitting the stumps, regardless whether the ball pitched in a straight line between bowler's and striker's wicket or not. Probably no law in any game has caused so much controversy as this one, and here again I am in favour of the present rule. There may be a way out of the seeming unfairness that a bowler should be deprived of the batsman's wicket because the ball which beat the bat and was stopped by the pad did not pitch straight; but the suggested way is not the one. To play correctly with the pads is a very difficult thing indeed to do, and though I have no good word for the man who makes a habit of merely walking in front of his wicket and shouldering his bat, I have the greatest admiration for the player who successfully defies the attack for a long time on a ricky wicket by clever interposition of his pads behind his bat, and between the pitch of the ball and his wicket. While the suggestion would, had it been made law have ended many and many an innings unsatisfactorily, more so than under the present ruling, it would have done the bowling art a distinct injury by placing a premium on big-break bowling, which is not a difficult thing to do; and moreover the dull-witted bowler would be sorely tempted to rely more upon appeals to an already sufficiently harassed official who might be "appealed-to to death." With many bowlers such a ruling might, in fact, covert the over into "five appeals and one long hop" and here again we should have to say, "Good-bye to good bowling. "The l.b.w. law as it stands is a direct appeal to the bowlers wit. It asks the clever bowler for one thing, to cultivate the art of bowling a plain straightball with the same action as that with which he delivers a break. Here and there a bowler gets all the credit for having done this when what has really happe: ed is that the ball with off or leg spin on it has, on alighting, not "bitten" the turf, but has, in cricket phraseology, "out straight through." In such an event the existing law helps the bowler to get a leg-before-wicket decision.

There is no more prolific cause of discussion and argument in cricket pavilions than the l.b.w. law. I do not believe in the trite saying: "No batsman ever thinks he is out when given out l.b.w. It has not been my misfortune, I am happy to say, to meet with so many bad sportsmen as the hackneyed saying implies to exist. In conclusion, let me say a word on the innovation of the "tea interval," which has caused and always will cause much discussion. From the spectators' point of view, naturaly this interval appears absolutely unnecessary. We hear it said by "cricketers of ten or twenty years ago standing" that such a thing was nnheard of in their day; but to those critics it must be pointed out that they did not stay six days a week straight on end for over four months as most of our first-class cricketers have to do nowadays. It is perfectly true that the "tea interval" has often proved the most useful means of "getting a wicket," and whilst I am not in favour of the abolition of the interval, I think perhaps "cricketers" are apt to take more than the prescribed ten minutes, and the limit should be more strictly enforced by county captains. It should be remembered that for the "average members of county cricket clubs" between 4.30 and 6.30 are precious moments—the only time they get to watch the game—so that county players, remembering how much the success of their respective clubs is due to the support they get from their members, should do their best not to do anything which may lessen this valuable asset.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

All India Championship.

The following are the results of the games played on the evenings of Saturday and Sunday:—

Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson beat Mr. S. P. Pavri.
Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson beat Mr. E. H. Waterfield.
Mr. R. B. Gazder beat Mr. P. P. Gieve.
Mr. R. B. Gazder beat Mr. Ratansey Valji.
Mr. D. J. Variawa, beat Mr. T. B. Joshi.
Mr. R. D. Unwala, beat Mr. L. N. Karle.

The game between Mr. N. M. Patwardhan and Mr. A. S. Taraporewala was drawn.

The following are the results of the games played on Monday evening:—

Mr. P. P. Gieve beat Mr. L. N. Karle.
Mr. D. W. Innes beat Mr. S. B. Joshi.
Mr. E. H. Waterfield beat Mr. A. S. Tarrporewala.
Mr. H. E. Banaji beat Mr. A. G. Sathe.

The game between Mr. R. D. Unwala and Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson was drawn.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next 8th Instant, terminating at Hog Island. The results will not count towards the season's prizes in the A and B classes. A and B classes to tow dinghies, Major Muter, R. E., is kindly presenting a cup to be raced for by A and B classes combined, and another for C class.

Entrance fee for A and B classes combined Race will be Rs. 5 and in addition to the cup there will be handicap prizes of Rs. 30, Rs. 15, and Rs. 10 if there are sufficient entries. The winner of the cup takes no handicap prize.

For C class, entrance fee and handicap prizes will be as usual, the winner of the cup taking no handicap prizes. Races will be started time in hand.

A AND B CLASSES.—Course: Butcher Beacon port, Red Channel Buoy, N. of Butcher Island starboard B. W. N. S. Buoy. N.N.E., of Elephanta, starboard finishing between a mark boat—N. flag—and the, outlying bollard off Hog Island Pier. Distance 10·6 miles. First yacht will start at 3 p.m.

C. CLASS.—Course: Tucker Beacon port, two Red Channel Buoys W. N. W. and N. of Butcher Island starboard B. W. N. S. Buoy N. N. E. of Elephanta starboard, finishing between a mark boat, N. flag, and the outlying bollard off Hog Island Pier. Distance 9·4 miles. Starting times will be published later.

MUSKETRY MATCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The following are the results of the following matches:—

THE VICEROY'S PRIZES.

RAILWAY CORPS.

2nd Batalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, "C" Company, 489 points. Next in order of merit, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, "B" Company, 435 points.

NON RAILWAY CORPS.

The Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles, 394 points. Next in order of merit, Simla Volunteer Rifles, "E" Company 377 points.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZES.

BRITISH TROOPS AND VOLUNTEERS.

1st Durham Light Infantry, 41 points. Next in order of merit, Ties, the 12th Royal Lancers and the 2nd Royal Irish Fusilier, 37 points each. About three corps tied in the original shooting for the matches.

INDIAN TROOPS.

The 13th Baluchis, 39 points. Next in order of merit, the 29th Punjabis, 35 points; 24th Punjabis, 33 points.

MAGDALA GOLD MEDAL.

Drummer T. P. Vanderine, 80th Infantry, 243 points.

THE RAJA OF NANPARA'S PRIZES.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

12th Royal Lancers, points 362. Next in order of merit, the 15th Hussars, 263.

INDIAN CAVALRY.

30th Lancers 322, winning on a tie from the Queen's Own Corps of Guides Cavalry.

THE PLAYFAIR CUP.

Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, "E" Troop, 260. Next in order of merit, Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, 235.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS PRIZE.

1st Brahmans, points 587. Next in order of merit, the Queen's Own Corps of Guides Infantry, 556; 1-9th Gurkha Rifles, 533.

BROOKE BOND AND CO.'S PRIZES.

2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, 687; the 14th King's Own Hussars, 516.

THE SIMLA A. D. C.

Sale of Boxes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The annual sale of the Gaiety Theatre boxes took place here to-day, Captain Malan acting as auctioneer. But the Simla theatre going public apparently suffer from depression which is affecting coal shares, and bidding was slow several boxes remaining unsold though the average rates were realised for those

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW SULTAN.

The "Parsi":—History is full of surprises. If at any time during the past thirty-four years Abdul Hamid had been assassinated, or if he had been deported by the Powers and the empire broken up into small independent states, nobody would have been surprised and few would have been grieved. But the end of his reign has been, compared with the tragedy of the greater part of it, almost a comedy. His whole career has been a process of "saving face" without saving reputation. Always acquitted, he has never left the court without a stain on his character. After thirty years of work among the army and officials, not so much intrigue as appealing to their better feelings, the Young Turkey party drew the net round him till, when he saw that there was no escape, he performed an act of unparalleled benevolence and granted the Constitution. Unless the Committee of Union and Progress have badly slandered him (and his past record does not warrant the assumption that they have), he began the next day to try and upset the Constitution just granted, and which was hailed with such delight. He appealed to the fanaticism of a section of the troops and promised them the military law under which the Janissaries rose to honour and power. But the day for intrigue had passed, and a new force—public spirit—had entered the field against him. Now he is a discrowned pensioner, and ten thousand of the new Janissaries are prisoners in the hands of a Committee resolved to exterminate all who conspire against the Constitution. In his last shift he told his faithful but fearful ten thousand not to fight, for all were his children, but even this pathetic sentiment did not impress Young Turkey.

The "Indian Spectator":—Change of sovereigns by violent methods is quite a common event in the history of Eastern countries, and, indeed, of purely despotic monarchies, where public opinion is not strong and effective. The deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid has not come about by intrigue or by an accident. He has had to bow to the march of democracy. Constitutionalism, which has established itself almost all over Europe, has at last penetrated to Turkey. It was at one time believed that the forces of conservatism would offer no opposition and that practically the whole population was ready for reform. That hope has not been verified. The very Sultan who granted the Constitution seems to have reconsidered his position and he has had to be removed out of the way by the party of progress. Perhaps in this respect he has not been worst than many other monarchs in similar situations, and it may not be fair to expect men in power and authority, surrounded immediately by evidence of allegiance to the old system of Government, to rise above their surroundings. If Sultan Hamid lived in peace, he was an English Prime Minister whose party has been defeated in the elections, and no further bloodshed ensues, the party of progress may be congratulated on the comparatively small price it has paid for constitutional government in an essentially oriental country, with oriential traditions. It is possible, however, that young Turkey will from time to time encounter further opposition, before the country finally settles down to government on modern lines. Mahomed V, the new Sultan, does not seem to be sufficiently masterful to place himself at any time in opposition to the party that has raised him to power. A remarkable feature of progress in the Ottoman Empire is that the persecution of Christians continues side by side with the desire for political progress. Similar anomalies are not unknown in this country.

The "Indu Prakash":—The new Sultan, Mahomed V. is the first constitutional Caliph of the Ottoman Empire and all those who sympathised with the Turks in their struggles for constitutional rights are hastening to congratulate the new Sultan on his enthronement and to assure him of their friendship. It was but natural that France, England and America—the foremost nations of the world known for their love of liberty—should have been first in the field. President Fallieres, President Taft and King Edward have telegraphed to Mahomed V their joy and satisfaction at the accession of the new Sultan. Martial Law is suspended in the capital to allow the people to celebrate the usual festivities. Apparentaly there is order and peace in Constantinople, at least such is the news telegraphed by Reuter. The Ex-Sultan has been removed to Salonika to spent his remaining days in obscurity and in meditation at Villa Allatini in the company of eleven ladies and his two youngest sons. The Indian Mahomedane are holding meetings and sending cablegrams to the Grand Vazir praying him to lay their homage at the feet of the new Caliph and not to deal harshly with the Ex-Sultan.

The "Gujerati":—An event of the greatest political importance in which the whole civilised word will take the keenest interest has happened this week, and that is the deposition of Abdul Hamid, the Turkish Sultan, and the enthronement of his brother Rechad Effendi, as Sultan in his place. There were clear indications last week, that though some Turkish troops were staunch in their allegiance to Abdul Hamid, the Committee of Union and Progress had the sympathy of the rest of the army and the Turkish fleet and were carring every thing before them. They have once more triumphed over the Sultan and the reactionary forces that were ranged on his side and seem to be the masters of the situation. But Young Turks have before them a herculean task. The quiet, methodical and courageous manner in which they have suppressed the reactionary movement and deposed the Sultan has justly evoked the admiration of the outside world. It is a pity that Abdul Hamid, who had shown tact and wisdom in submitting to the inevitable last year when the Turkish Parliament was established, should have miscalculated the forces around him and succumbed in an evil moment to the influences of equally short sighted advisers. A ruler who had for thirty long years shown consummate diplomatic skill in dealing with European powers knew not the intensity and magnitude of the forces which had sprung around him. One false step has cost him his throne. There will not be many who will shed any tears over his tragic fall. His regime had proved disastrous to the prestige and reputation of Turkey. Since 1876 the Turkish Empire had lost important portions one after another and already reached a stage which meant an inevitable collapse brought about either by internal or external agencies. Corruption and intrigue reigned supreme. Oppression and intolerance had made the populace desperate. The army, which played so important a part in the first and the present revolution, had been dissatisfied. The Sultan's own life was a life tormented by eternal anxieties and suspicious. The number of innocent people who fell victims to diabolical intrigues and summary methods of secret punishment has been reckoned not in hundreds but thousands.

THE "SEVA SADAN."

The "Indian Spectator":—The Governor's visit to the Seva Sadan must have put heart into those engaged there in helping the evolution of a beautiful idea. The visit was double welcome, having been unsolicited. Sir George is a scholar and an administrator with large ideas and a root-idea appeals to him as readily as "results, appeal to gross minds. His Excellency knows better than most of us that the evolutionary process is slow in the East and that the task which the Seva Sadan Society has placed before itself has to be confined more or less to the chosen few, who are content to sow the seed and leave the harvest-gathering cheerfully to others. English friends are more quick in comprehending this than our own countrymen. We were not surprised, for instance, to learn that His Excellency the Victory went out of his way last year, like His Excellency the Governor, to address a better of cordial sympathy and appreciation to the founders of the Sadan, or that Her Excellency Lady Minto graciously offered to go all the way to Bombay to mark her sympathy in person with this novel enterprise, as Lady Clarke and Miss Clarke had offered more than once to do. The Seva Sadan has undertaken, for one thing, to fill up the gaps in our existing educational, social and charitable organisations. It aims principally at unity, harmony and co-operation all round. It will take up the work of reform and regeneration, from the highest to the lewliest, and the promoters have left the carrying out of the programme to the lady-workers themselves. As hinted above, the process is necessarily slow, and in some of its details, imperceptible. But those who have watched the movement for some time are satisfied that the pace at which the Seva Sadan started is well maintained. Such encouragement as the Governor of Bombay gave the workers this week is bound to accelerate the pace. And that is the only reward our English friends expect.

BOMBAY MILK SUPPLY.

The "Rast Goftar":—The paper which Captain Liston read, last week, on the Bombay milk supply, is indicative of minute and diligent study on the part of its author. The dangers which lurk under the supply of unwholesome and impure milk have been forcible demonstrated in the lecture, of which the most useful portion is that which relates to the condition of milk as is daily distributed by the gowlis of the town to its teeming population. Milk forms an essential portion in the diet of the natives, especially the Hindus; yet the happy-go-lucky manner in which Bombay has treated this all-important question to the health of the city shows that the public are not yet fully educated and alive to the risks attendant upon the consumption of milk in any but its purest and untainted form. The prevalence of phthisis among the adults and the abnormal mortality of infants in this city may be traced to the milk of diseased animals suffering from tuberculosis, and to milk which is not properly preserved against contamination from without. The filthy habits of the gowlis render them the most unsafe men to handle milk, yet it is upon this thoroughly illiterate class of milkmen that Bombay has to depend for its daily requirements of this most useful article of diet. To sick persons as to infants milk is the chief and the only medium of nourishment, yet how many people know that what they administer as substantial diet to the patients is several per cent. of water and, more often than not, pioson in the shape of impure and contaminated milk to the patients in the delicate state of their health. For the first Bombay dairy, on reformed and sanitary style, we were indebted, we presume, to the late Mr. Cowasji Shroff. Since then a good many concerns in milk industry have been started and organized under Parsi and European supervision. But the utmost safety which they can assure is that the milk sold from the dairies is not adulterated, and that the animals have been more carefully looked after and fed. For the rest, even they have to throw themselves on the mercy of the illiterate gowlis who, in their ignorance, are past redemption and stolid. To them the care and attention which their better educated masters expect them to bestow are either supererogatory or meaningless acts, and the most conscientious and diligent owner cannot be a match for the stubbornness in the servants of his dairy especially when he employs many hands and is responsible for a big concern. The educated natives, however, appreciate the value and uses of good, unadulterated milk, and this is proved by the rapid multiplication of dairies which cropped up in quick succession since the late Mr. Shroff showed that the dairy business is not unremunerative. The dairy which he started charged more than fifty per cent. on the then prevailing rate of milk, which was latterly increased to seventy-five, and yet it did extensive business and owned a large clientele than most of the other dairies of the town.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

The "Parsi":—The final decision with regard to the permissive creation of Provincial Executive Councils appears to be on the whole satisfactory. Any Government of India proclamation of the creation of a new Council is to be laid on the table of the House of Commons for the customary period, so that if any member wishes, he may move a resolution for a debate on the subject. Such a debate could be little more than formal, and it is pretty safe to say that the majority of the members who could speak with any distinctive knowledge of different provinces would be in favour of any such extension that the Government of India might proclaim. While the opposition of the House of Lords to the councils has been a cloud in an otherwise clear sky, the full discussion which the matter has received has undoubtedly added to the general understanding and has prepared all classes for the change, which when it comes will have a greater air of necessity and less of experiment than it would have, had the measure passed undiscussed. It has also taught us not to expect too much.

The "Indu Prakash":—The India Councils Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on the 27th inst. The chief points on which some discussion seems to have taken place were about the now famous Clause No. 3, the question of excluding the deportées and the question of the separate representation for Mahomedans. As regards the first point viz., that of the creation of Executive Councils for Provinces, it seems that the Government has declared its intention of accepting a compromise which will provide a proclamation creating an Executive Council shall be on the table of the House for the customary period and shall be subject to disallowance if a resolution to this effect be carried. This means that whenever the Government of India think of bringing a new Executive Council into existence, they will have to ask the Secretary of State for India to go to Parliament for final sanction. No doubt this sanction is meant to be a formal one in as much as the Government of India will always consult the Secretary of State before issuing the necessary Proclamation, and the Government being a majority will be always able to obtain sanction of the Parliament.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 30.

MR. A. FANO, who was the senior Subaltern attached to H. H. Nizam's Regular Troops, died evening before last and was buried in the Chudderghaut Cemetery yesterday morning, with full military honours.

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I am sorry to say that Mr. Syed Mahmood, the Paigah Secretary to the Estate of the late Sir Khurshed Jah, who had gone on a tour of inspection through the districts, became ill at Ganjoti and had to be taken to Shahabad for a change and treatment under the Surgeon there, Dr. Menezes. The latest report is that he

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE SIR DONALD CURRIE.

Sir Donald Currie, whose death is deplored by all South Africans, held large interests in the sub-Continent apart from the magnificent line of steamships to which he gave his name. Only a year ago he went into every detail connected with the two new liners that will shortly take their place in the South African trade. He leaves behind him in the business three sons-in-law, Mr. P. A. Molteno, M.P., Mr. Mirrieless, and Captain Wisely. Sir Donald's two chief hobbies were yachting and deer-stalking, but his heart was always in his business and he was immersed in it almost up to the last.

LORD TENNYSON'S PIPE.

Sir Donald Currie had a great admiration for Lord Tennyson, and used to speak with much enthusiasm of the time he spent with the poet and Mr. Gladstone on board the "Grantully Castle" in 1880. Tennyson was a great smoker, and one of Sir Donald's most valued possessions was an old clay which he kept at Garth Castle. He got it from the poet on board the "Pembroke Castle" one evening when after retiring to his cabin to smoke, Tennyson, having been persuaded to give up the weed for a time, was about to throw the clay through the port, according to his usual custom, when, in compliance with Sir Donald's request, he gave it to him as a keep-sake. On being informed of the incident, Gladstone remarked to Sir Donald, "Keep it; it will be precious some day."

KING CANUTE'S CHURCH.

Canewdon, where the "oldest man in England" passed nearly the whole of his 106 years, which ended last Saturday, is a small Essex village which once held an important place in the making of England. It was here that Canute and his Danes won that decisive victory over Edmund Ironsides which gave the English Crown to the Danish pirate. The conqueror named its rising ground "Canute's Down" (Canewdon), and gave the five manors comprising the parish to his son Sweyn. Embracing Christianity, Canute founded a church at Canewdon, and to this day Canewdon gives its name to a Rural Deanery which includes Southend, eight miles to the south.

TYBURN TREE.

The tablet which has been placed at the junction of Edgware-road and Oxford-street to mark the site of Tyburn Tree recalls some grim memories. The original Tyburn Tree was some distance further west on the elm-fringed arm of the Tyburn stream, which follows the course of the present Westbourne-terrace and the Serpentine. Here William Fitzosbert was executed as long ago as the year 1196 and here Roger de Mortimer was hanged and quartered in 1330. In later years the place of execution was removed to a small eminence at the corner of the Edgware-road, where it was a fixture for centuries. Here on the gallows consisting of two uprights and a cross-beam, the "Holy Maid of Kent" ended her days; the disinterred bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw hung in their shrouds; and hundreds of malefactors suffered, from Jack Sheppard and Jonathan Wild to Earl Ferrers, who was hanged with a rope of silk.

MADAME MELBA EN VOYAGE.

Madame Melba has just arrived in her native land. She travelled from England in the "Orontes," and we are told in one of the Commonwealth papers that the famous lady was the life and soul of the trip. Supports were organised, and over 100 lifejackets participated, Madame presenting the lot with a cigar. Several concerts were held during the voyage, and Madame Melba played the accompaniments. During the trip, we learn, she received cable messages from the King and Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, expressing kind wishes for her tour. Madame Melba intends to make another trip out to Australia in about seven months' time, when she is to take out a grand opera company with her.

THE SUGAR-CANE BEETLE.

Some estimate of the damage done to the sugar-cane by the grub known as the sugar-cane beetle may be gathered from the statement made by the Government Entomologist of Queensland. In one season, it seems in a district of Queensland, the loss caused by sugar-cane grubs (Lepidiots) amounted between £40,000 and £50,000. It was recommended to a grower of the sugar-cane on the Bloomfield river that a bisulphide of carbon injector be purchased and experiments made in injecting bisulphide of carbon into the soil. Excellent results followed the application. The grubs, we are told, feed on the roots of the sugar-cane, and are suffocated by the carbon injected into the soil. The insect apparently is not found in Victoria.

CLEARLY QUALIFIED.

"They were four boys, small in size and wearing hats much too big for them—evidently town boys out for the day. Each one was smoking a cigarette, and sat, when the lady rebuked them.

"You'll have the police after you for smoking."

"We're sixteen."

"I don't believe you."

"Why, missis, we're married."

PRESIDENT TAFT'S SUMMER RESIDENCE.

Manchester-by-the-Sea, a Massachusetts village not far from Boston, is thought at present to have the best chance of succeeding Oyster Bay as the summer residence of the American President. A long visit recently paid by Mrs. Taft has given rise to the rumour. No one who can contrive how to get away is willing to stay in Washington itself during the hot months, and President, Cabinet Ministers, and members of the Diplomatic Corps are all accustomed to migrate during that season. The Massachusetts Manchester is all the more likely to be chosen by the new President because it is ordinarily the vacation resort of several of the Washington representatives of foreign Powers. Of late years Mr. Taft has been accustomed to spend a considerable part of the summer at Murray Bay, in Canada, but, according to an unwritten law which only a very rash person would venture to disregard, all alien territory is forbidden ground to a President of the United States.

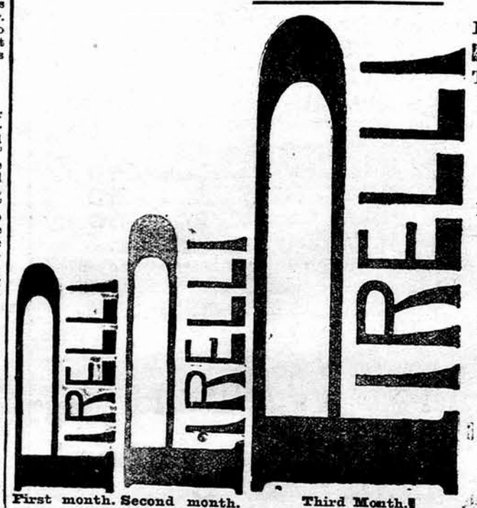
IN SPITE OF INFIRMITY.

Mr. F. Strutt, whose sudden death is just reported, was a remarkable man in many ways, and in nothing more remarkable than in the manner in which he triumphed over his numerous physical drawbacks. He once had a frightful accident, which rendered him unconscious for four months, and left him much deformed. On his ultimate recovery he took up all manner of public duties with much spirit. Among his other afflictions, he was almost totally deaf but in spite of this serious defect he entered into municipal and magisterial work with energy and success. Although a member of an aristocratic family, his views were those of a robust Liberal, not long ago he acted as chairman of a meeting in West Derbyshire held in favour of the Liberal candidate, when the other speakers had to take turns, he left the chair, sat his down on the floor of the platform, and turning up his ear trumpet tried to catch what was said. He was a true gentleman, kindly and courteous, and warmly appreciative of the services of others.

TYPEWRITER-TYPE.

An American enthusiast predicts in "Typewriter Topics," a New York trade paper, that in time "typewriter-type" will become universal—that is, books and newspapers will come to be printed in what would now be called "imitation typewriting." It is true that printed circulars are already done in imitation typewriting, but the object is to persuade the recipient that the circular is a letter addressed to him personally. There would be one great advantage in having a universal type for all purposes—typewritten documents would become as instantly legible as printed matter, because they would be as familiar to the eye. At present they are much less so, and typewriting is perceptibly harder to read than print. The objections to the adoption of "typewriter-type" are æsthetic. To begin with, the typewriter found is generally very ugly, though even fastidious persons have typewriters with very decent fonts. But there are certain inelegancies which are as yet inseparable from the typewriter. The machine allows only the same space for each letter, whether it is an "m" or an "i." Consequently "m" and "w" have to be dwarfed, and the spaces between the letters are very unequal; generally the letters of each word are too far apart. Another typographical defect of the typewriter is the uneven right-hand margin.

THE GROWTH OF BUSINESS IN PIRELLI TYRES.



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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

This year's series of anniversaries, instead of satiating people, seems to have stimulated them to look out for more, so that there is already talk of a memorial of some kind being raised to Newbery, the publisher, on the occasion of his bicentenary. It is a far cry to July, 1913, but Newbery is not unworthy of a memorial of some humble sort, as he came into contact with most of the literary men of the age of Johnson. One aspect of his relations with Goldsmith, and no doubt with many other writers of that time, is indicated by the sort of papers Forster found among the Newbery documents in the possession of his publisher, Murray: "Received from Mr. Newbery 25 guineas. For which I promise to account. Oliver Goldsmith. December 17, 1763." Although somewhat coy at times in the matter of advances of money, he seems to have given tolerable satisfaction to the poet of "The Traveller," since it is said to have been one of the favourite themes of conversation of the latter "to tell pleasant stories of Mr. Newbery, who, he said, was the patron of more distressed authors than any man of his time." It was not unusual for a publisher to be a bit of a banker to necessitous men of letters in those days, but in addition to that Newbery was a vendor of patent medicines, and notably of the famous "fever powders" of the ingenious Dr. James. He was zealous enough for that medicine to note in his "Goody Two Shoes" that the heroine's father "died miserably" because he was seized with a "violent fever" in a place where "Dr. James's powders were not to be had." It is, however, in his capacity of publisher that he is chiefly worthy of the honour of a memorial at the hands of posterity, for he was the first to devote serious attention to books for the young. How far he was himself the author of the children's stories he issued is not known, and probably never will be, but the titles of some of them are sufficiently familiar, still, such as 'Giles Gingerbread," "Margery two Shoes," "Mother Goose," and "Tommy Trip." Of his tales some received apotheosis latter on in Christmas pantomimes, and some remain to this day classics of the nursery, not wholly superseded by the multitudes of similar books that have been issued since.

LETTERS OF LAFCADIO HEARN.

The last three letters of the first volume of Lafcadio Hearn's "Life and Letters" are the only ones in the collection the recipient of which is not indicated, and that fact, coupled with the circumstance that the third is of much inherent interest, is calculated to awake a reader's curiosity. The mystery, however, is not wholly inscrutable, and anyone who lays the three side by side with a later one addressed to Ellwood Hendrick will not have much hesitation in deciding that the recipient was Miss Bisland herself, the editress of the two volumes. The reason of concealing her name is also apparent. The letters were too good not to print, and yet contained language too eulogistic of herself for her to print them under her own name. Hearn addresses her as "Oh! you splendid girl"; he declares he must tell her "how infinitely sweet and good she can be"; he assures her that in evening dress she is "too beautiful," and doubts whether she really knows how "sacred" she is, and finally she is his "dear, sweet, ghostly sister." Hearn shortly afterwards left for Japan, whence he never returned; nevertheless Miss Bisland remained for the rest of his life a sort of Beatrice to his imagination. When he used to write her name on the blackboard he took pleasure in hearing the children pronounce it with the Japanese accent, "Aileesabet Beeslan." His talk of her made his wife curious to see her, and to the end of the chapter she was his "Fairy Queen" or "Fairy Sister." On the whole, had Hearn been a poet as he was a prose writer he might have married his Japanese Setsu Koizumi all the same; but all the poems he wrote and all the songs he sung would have been to the laud and glory of Elizabeth Bisland.

GEORGE SAND AND GUSTAVE FLAUBERT.

M. Doumic brought to a close his series of ten lectures on George Sand with a discussion of the letters that passed between that authoress and Gustave Flaubert. He carefully contrasted and temperaments of the two writers and one only wishes that the newspaper reports had indicated how he dealt with the perennial topic of their different literary methods. Flaubert, as the writer of a spirited article in the April "Cornhill" reminds us, was in Pater's phrase, a "martyr of style," whereas George Sand was perhaps the best instance of an "improcisatrice" with which recent literary history furnishes us. She did not require consciously to study character or note incident, but found when she came to write, that she had been doing so unconsciously during all her intercourse with men and women in her ordinary course of life. She found her style also ready made, and when she put pen to paper a flow of pure, easy clear French began, characters sprang into being, incidents invented themselves, and a plot formed itself of its own accord. She did not mind interruption, so that some one likened her flow of narrative to a tap. A visitor came, she turned off the tap and talked. The visitor went, she turned the tap on again and the narrative flowed equably on. It is said that if she finished a novel and had still some time to spare she said the manuscript aside reached for a new supply of paper, and began a new one. Such is the method of the ideal improvisatore, and perhaps George Sand came nearer practising it literally than anyone else of modern times. It is not however, conducive to permanent workmanship, and M. Doumic's judgment upon George Sand's body of work is very much Mr. Francis Gribble's, that she was a great writter who has not written a great book. Nevertheless he speaks highly of her influence on the French novel. "George Sand," he says "impregnated the French romance with the poetry which was in her own soul. She gave to it a suppleness, an amplitude and a range which it had never had before. She sang in it the hymn of love of nature, and of goodness, and revealed in it the country and the peasants of France. That of itself is more than enough to ensure her glory."

SURVEY OF NINETEENTH CENTURY THOUGHT.

The volume of essays and reviews published by Miss Julia Wedgwood under the title Nineteenth Century Teachers is an impressive survey of the main currents of thought successively characteristic of the period and expressed in its literature. The survey gains and also the loses by the fact that the writer sees every subject from the same point of view. Wide and sympathetic as she is, she leaves an impression of intellectual rigidity, as if she had a scheme to which the object of her study had to be fitted and which prevented her from adapting herself to what was peculiar and individual in her object. This feature of her work is perhaps given more prominence than it need have had by the formality, one might almost say the lifelessness, of the style. Most of the studies in the volume (Kingsley, Hutton, Carlyle, Ruskin, George Eliot, Tolstoy, are among the writers whose influence is estimated) were printed in the pages of the "Contemporary Review," and the tone of the writing lacks nothing of the sobriety of the best Victorian journalism. "On one occasion she expressed almost with indignation her sense of the evil of a doctrine which compounded for moral deficiency in consideration of intellectual wealth, and her hearer failed to make her concede even that amount of truth in it which surely no deliberate view of human difficulties and limitations could ultimately withhold," Miss Wedgwood writes of George Eliot, and the sentence is quoted as illustrating the rather forbidding stringency, happily now outgrown, which in those days put a simply told anecdote beneath the notice of monthly publications. But this side of the matter must not be too much dwelt on. These essays have wisdom and insight in them, a balanced judgment, and a constant determination (as much presumed in the reader as assumed by the writer) to reach "towards solid good what leads the nearest way." That determination is not so much to be relied on nowadays, and it can ill be spared.

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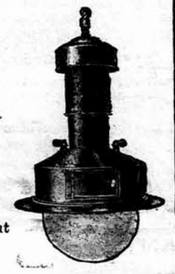

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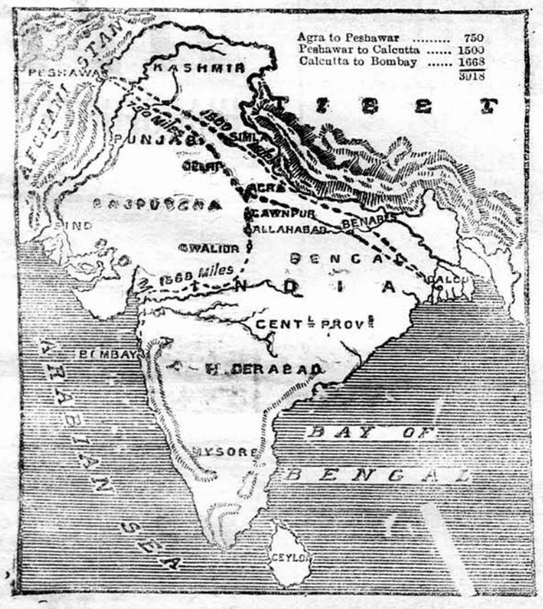

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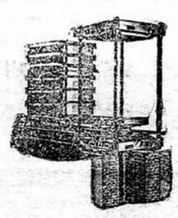

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